

MICHIGAN FARMER.

VOLUME XI.

DETROIT, MAY. 1853.

NO. 5.

ROBERT F. JOHNSTONE, } EDITORS.
WARREN ISHAM, }

R. F. JOHNSTONE, } PROPRIETORS.
W. S. DUNCKLEE, }

LIST OF PREMIUMS

For the Annual Fair to be held at Detroit on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 28th, 29th and 30th, 1853.

CLASS A—CATTLE.

CLASS I—SHORT HORNS.

Judges—George Clark, Lapeer, Lapeer co.
Norman Allen, Parma, Jackson co.
Phineas Howard, Sylvanus, Hillsdale co.
James Bonine, Cassopolis, Cass co.
John H. Button, Farmington, Oakland co.

Best Bull, 5 years old or over, Silver Medal and	\$10 00
2d do do	10 00
3d do do	7 00
Best do 3 years old and under 5, Silver Medal and	8 00
2d do do	8 00
3d do do	7 00
Best do 2 years old, Silver Medal and	8 00
2d do do	8 00
3d do do	7 00
Best do 1 year old, Bronze Medal and	5 00
2d do do	5 00
3d do do	4 00
Best do Calf, Transactions and	5 00
2d do do	4 00
3d do do	3 00
Best Cow, 5 years old or over, Silver Medal and	8 00
2d do do	7 00
3d do do	6 00
Best do 3 years old and under 5, Silver Medal and	8 00
2d do do	7 00
3d do do	6 00
Best 2 year old Heifer, Bronze Medal and	5 00
2d do do	4 00
3d do do	3 00
Best 1 year old do Transactions and	5 00
2d do do	4 00
3d do do	3 00
Best Heifer Calf	5 00
2d do do	4 00
3d do do	3 00

CLASS II—DEVONS.

Judges—Isaac Askew, Amherstburg, C. W.
John Dudgeon, Decatur, Van Buren Co.
H. H. Vandercook, Jackson, Jackson co.
Lafayette Olmsted, Sturges Prairie, St Joseph co.

Samuel M. Bartlett, Monroe, Monroe co.
Premiums the same as Class 1.

CLASS III—HEREFORDS.

Judges and Premiums same as Class 1.

CLASS IV—AYRSHIRES.

Judges and Premiums same as Class 2.

CLASS V—CROSS OF BLOOD CATTLE.

Judges—George E. Pomeroy, Clinton, Lenawee co.
Wm. Canfield, Mt. Clemens, Macomb co.
Henry A. Delavan, Jonesvil'e, Hillsdale co.
Cyrus Fuller, Livonia, Wayne co.
F. W. Curtenius, Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo co.
Premiums the same as Class 1.

CLASS VI—CROSS BETWEEN BLOOD AND NATIVE.

Judges—Wm. H. Hurlbut, Paw Paw, Van Buren co.
F. S. Finley, Superior, Washtenaw co.
Samuel Hamlin, Eaton Rapids, Eaton co.
George M. Dewey, Flint, Genesee co.
Emerson Marsh, Gilead, Branch co.
Premiums the same as Class 1.

CLASS VII—NATIVES.

Judges the same as Class 5.

Premiums the same as Class 1, with the exception of Medals; no Medals will be awarded to Natives.

CLASS VIII—WORKING OXEN.

Judges—Isaac Gilbert, Memphis, Macomb co.
Henry P. Daily, Farmington, Oakland co.
Moses Joy, Porter, Cass co.
George Rix, Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo co.
Wm. H. Miller, Litchfield, Hillsdale co.

Best yoke working Oxen, over 4 years old, Silver Medal and	\$10 00
2d do do do	10 00
3d do do do	8 00
Best 5 do do from one County,	20 00
2d do do do	15 00
3d do do do	10 00

CLASS IX—STEERS.

Judges same as Class 8.	
Best Yoke 4 year old Steers,	\$10 00
2d do do Buel's Farmer's Companion and	5 00
3d do do Transactions and	5 00
Best do 3 years old	10 00
2d do do Buel's Farmer's Companion and	5 00
3d do do Transactions and	5 00
Best do 2 years old	6 00
2d do do	4 00
3d do do Transactions and	2 00
Best do 1 year old	5 00
2d do do	3 00
3d do do	2 00
Best trained yoke of Oxen or Steers,	10 00

Cattle competing for the last named premium, to be accompanied by the trainer. The time, manner and amount of training to be certified to. Competing for this premium shall not disqualify competitors from competing in their class for other premiums.

CLASS X—FAT CATTLE.

Judges—James B. Tompkins, Girard, Branch co.
David Thompson, Detroit, Wayne co.
De Witt Shoemaker, Grand Rapids, Kent co.
Samuel Mulholland, Monroe, Monroe co.
S. G. Pattison, Marengo, Calhoun co.

Best pr Fat Oxen, Transactions and	\$10 00
2d do do	8 00
3d do do	6 00
Best Fat Ox,	5 00
2d do do	4 00
3d do do	3 00
Best Fat Cow,	5 00
2d do do	4 00
3d do do	3 00
Best Fat Steer, 3 years old,	5 00
2d do do	4 00
3d do do	3 00
Best Fat Heifer, 3 years old,	5 00
2d do do	4 00
3d do do	3 00

CLASS XI—FAT CATTLE FED ON HAY AND GRASS ALONE AFTER ONE YEAR OLD.

Judges and Premiums same as Class 10.

Applicants for premiums on fat cattle must furnish statements of the manner of feeding, kind, quantity and cost of food, and all the expenses connected with the fattening; otherwise they will be excluded. Animals exhibited in pairs cannot compete for single premiums.

Exhibitors of fat cattle, offered as grass-fed, must have with them the affidavit of the breeders, that they have been fed on grass and hay alone, since one year old; otherwise they will be excluded.

CLASS XII—MILCH COWS.

Judges same as Class 10 and 11.

The cow to be kept on grass only, during the experiment, and for fifteen days previous to each period of trial.

The time of trial from 10th to 20th of June and from 20th to 30th of August.

Statement to be furnished, containing, 1st. The age and breed of cow, and time of calving; 2d. The quantity of milk, in weight, also of butter, during each period of 10 days; 3d. The butter made to be exhibited with the cow, at the Fair, in Detroit; and the statement to be verified by the affidavit of the competitor, and one other person conversant with the facts.

Best Milch Cow, M-dal and	\$8 00
2d do do, Allen on Domestic Animals, and	8 00
3d do do	6 00

CLASS XIII—FOREIGN CATTLE.

Judges—O. W. Bennett, Jackson, Jackson co.

Charles Fox, Grosse Isle, Wayne co.

Isaac W. Swain, Watervleit, Berrien co.

Eason T. Chester, Camden, Hillsdale co.

Nelson G. Isbell, Howell, Livingston co.

Best Short-horn Bull, 3 years old or over, Diploma and

do do 2 years old or over,	\$10 00
do do 1 year old,	5 00
do do Calf,	5 00
do do Cow, 3 years old or over, Diploma and	10 00
do do Heifer, 2 years old,	5 00
do do 1 year old,	5 00
do do Calf,	5 00
Best Devon Bull, 3 years old or over, Diploma & 10 00	
do do 2 years old,	5 00
do do 1 year old,	5 00
do do Calf,	5 00
do do Cow 3 years old or over, Diploma & 10 00	
do do Heifer, 2 years old,	5 00
do do 1 year old,	5 00
do do Calf,	5 00

Hereford and Ayrshire Cattle same premiums as Short-horns and Devons.

HORSES.

CLASS I—FOR ALL WORK.

Judges—Mark H. Wakeman, Nottaway, St. Joseph co.

Daniel B. Hibbard, Jackson, Jackson co.

Charles T. Gorham, Marshall, Calhoun co.

Enoch J. White, Lapeer, Lapeer co.

Horace Hill, Sumnerfield, Monroe co.

Best Stallion, 4 years old or over, Silver Medal and	\$10 00
2d do do do Transactions and	10 00
3d do do do Youatt on the Horse and	5 00
Best Brood Mare, 4 yrs old or over, with foal at foot, Silver Medal and	10 00
2d do do do Transactions and	10 00
3d do do do Youatt on the Horse and	5 00
Best Stallion, 3 years old, Bronze Medal and	10 00
2d do do Transactions and	7 00
3d do do	5 00
Best Mare 3 years old, Bronze Medal and	8 00
2d do do Transactions and	5 00
3d do do Youatt on the Horse and	3 00
Best Stallion, 2 years old, Youatt on the Horse and	5 00
2d do do American Veterinarian and	3 00
3d do do Transactions and	5 00
Best Mare 2 years old, Youatt on the Horse and	3 00
2d do do American Veterinarian and	2 00
3d do do Transactions and	6 00
Best Stallion, 1 year old, American Veterinarian and	3 00
2d do do Transactions and	2 00
3d do do	2 00
Best Mare, 1 year old, Transactions and	5 00
2d do do American Veterinarian and	3 00
3d do do Transactions and	2 00

CLASS II—DRAUGHT HORSES.

Judges—Jonathan Shearer, Plymouth, Wayne co.
Elijah Leland, Quincy, Branch co.

Justus Gage, Dowagiac, Cass co.

Chas. P. Bush, Lansing, Ingham co.

Samuel Rapplege, Ridgeway, Lenawee co.

Best Stallion, 4 years old or over, Silver Medal and	\$10 00
2d do do do	8 00
3d do do do Youatt on the Horse and	3 00
Best Brood Mare, 4 years old or over, with foal at foot, Medal and	8 00
2d do do do	8 00
3d do do do Youatt on the Horse and	3 00
Best Stallion, 3 years old,	7 00
2d do do	5 00
3d do do	3 00
Best Mare, 3 years old	5 00
2d do do	3 00
3d do do Youatt on the Horse and Transactions.	3 00
Best Stallion, 2 years old,	3 00
2d do do Youatt on the Horse.	
3d do do American Veterinarian and Transactions.	3 00
Best Mare 2 years old,	3 00
2d do do Youatt on the Horse.	
3d do do Diseases of Animals and Transactions	3 00
Best Stallion, 1 year old,	3 00
2d do do Transactions and American Veterinarian.	
3d do do Transactions.	
Best Mare 1 year old,	3 00
2d do do Transactions and American Veterinarian.	
3d do do Transactions.	

CLASS III—BLOOD HORSES.

Judges—R. P. Eldredge, Mt. Clemens, Macomb co.

J. D. Van Hovenburgh, Jonesville, Hillsdale co.

Thos. Jerald, Troy, Oakland co.

Wm. Alcott, Albion, Calhoun co.

Boyd W. Phillips, La Grange, Cass co.

Premiums, same as class 1.

The Judges on Blood Horses should take into consideration, for comparison the following distinct points:

1st. The pedigree, which should be so authenticated by certificate or affidavit as to be thought reliable.

2d. The size, symmetry and general confirmation of the horse; so as to fully indicate his blood in his appearance.

3d. The light and graceful action which is alone the character of the "Blood Horse," not only for speed, but for bottom.

Any horse entered as a Blood Horse, and differing essentially in any of these considerations, when viewed in connection, should be ruled out of said class.

CLASS IV—MATCHED AND SINGLE HORSES.

Judges—John L. Butterfield, Brooklyn, Jackson co.

R. T. Twombly, Niles, Berrien co.

George W. Moore, Medina, Lenawee co.

Alexander Wattles, Troy, Oakland co.

Horace Church, Ann Arbor, Washtenaw co.

Best pair matched horses, 4 years old or over, Silver Medal and	\$10 00
2d do do do do Bronze Medal and	10 00
3d do do do do Transactions and	10 00
4th do do do do	8 00
Best do do do 3 years old,	10 00
2d do do do do	8 00
3d do do do do	6 00
4th do do do do	4 00
Best single Horse, 4 years old or over, Silver Medal and	5 00
2d do do do do Youatt on the Horse and	5 00
3d do do do do	3 00
4th do do do do	3 00
Best do do do 3 years old	3 00
2d do do do do	4 00
3d do do do do	3 00
4th do do do do	2 00

CLASS V—JACKS AND MULES.

Judges same as Class 2.

Best Jack,	Transactions and \$10 00
2d do	5 00
Best Jenny,	Transactions and 10 00
2d do	5 00
Best pair Mules,	Transactions and 8 00
2d do do	5 00

CLASS B—SHEEP.

CLASS I—LONG-WOOLED AND THEIR GRADES.

Judges—J. M. Edmonds, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw co.

John Kirby, Flowerfield, St. Joseph co.

John Keagle, Sylvanus, Hillsdale co.

Harrison Newton, Avon, Oakland co.

Claus Candee, Whitesford, Monroe co.

Best Buck, 2 years old or over, Silver Medal and	\$5 00
2d do do do Transactions and	5 00
3d do do do	3 00

Best Buck, 1 year old and under 2,	5 00
2d do do do	3 00
3d do do do	2 00
Best pen of 5 Ewes, 2 years old or over	Silver Medal and 5 00
2d do do do do	5 00
3d do do do do	American Shepherd and 3 00
Best pen of 5 Ewes, 1 year old and under 2, Silver Medal and	5 00
2d do do do do	5 00
3d do do do do	do American Shepherd and 3 00
Best pen of 5 Buck Lambs,	5 00
2d do do do	4 00
3d do do do	3 00
Best pen of 5 Ewe Lambs,	5 00
2d do do do	4 00
3d do do do	3 00

CLASS II—MIDDLE-WOOLED AND THEIR GRADES.

Judges and premiums same as class 1.

CLASS III—SPANISH MERINOS AND THEIR GRADES.

Judges—Benj. Pierson, Flint, Genesee co.
 Wm. Wallace, Battle Creek, Calhoun co.
 Jesse Stout, Troy, Oakland co.
 A. C. Fisk, Coldwater, Branch co.
 J. R. Hendricks, Marengo, Calhoun co.
 Premiums, same as class 1.

CLASS IV—FRENCH MERINOS AND THEIR GRADES.

Judges—E. Ransom, Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo co.
 James Depue, Spring Arbor, Jackson co.
 Leonard Miller, Moscow, Hillsdale co.
 Simpson Brooks, Novi, Oakland co.
 Lorain Andrews, Washington, Macomb co.
 Premiums, same as class 1.

CLASS V—SAXONS AND THEIR GRADES.

Judges—George W. Gule, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw co.
 Walter Wright, Adrian, Lenawee co.
 E. L. Brown, Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo co.
 Doct. Stillman Rulph, Moscow, Hillsdale co.
 George W. Root, Lapeer, Lapeer co.
 Premiums same as class 1.

CLASS VI—NATIVES.

Judges—Jacob Summers, Utica, Macomb co.
 Wm. H. Hudson, Jackson, Jackson co.
 Harvy Haines, Coldwater, Branch co.
 Stephen Allen, Madison, Lenawee co.
 Benj. Pierson, Livonia, Wayne co.
 Premiums, same as class 1.

CLASS VII—FAT SHEEP

Judges, same as class 6.

Best fat sheep	\$3 00
2d do do	2 00
3d do do	American Shepherd.

CLASS VIII—FOREIGN SHEEP.

Judges—Henry Compton, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw co.
 Ira Phillips, Romeo, Macomb co.
 Merritt Fisher, Grosse Pointe, Wayne co.
 Lyman Fuller, Troy, Oakland co.
 Norman Harvey, Constantine, St. Joseph co.

LONG-WOOLED.

Best Buck,	00
Best Pen of 5 Ewes,	00
do do of 5 Buck Lambs,	5 00
do do of 5 Ewe Lambs,	5 00

MIDDLE-WOOLED.

Best Buck,	5 00
Best pen of 5 Ewes,	5 00
do do of 5 Buck Lambs,	5 00
do do of 5 Ewe Lambs,	5 00

SPANISH-MERINOS.

Best Buck,	\$5 00
do pen of 5 Ewes,	5 00
do do of 5 Buck Lambs,	5 00
do do of 5 Ewe Lambs,	5 00

FRENCH MERINOS.

Best Buck,	5 00
do pen of 5 Ewes,	5 00
do do of 5 Buck Lambs,	5 00
do do of 5 Ewe Lambs,	5 00

SAXONS.

Best Buck,	5 00
do pen of 5 Ewes,	5 00

Best pen of 5 Buck Lambs,	5 00
do do of 5 Ewe Lambs,	5 00

SWINE.

Judges—Noah Beach, Bridgeport, Saginaw co.
 Thos. Burt, Ransom, Hillsdale co.
 D. C. Vickery, Parma, Jackson co.
 John Short, Avon, Oakland co.
 John Westfall, Plymouth, Wayne co.

Best Berkshire Boar,	Bronze Medal and \$5 00
do do Breeding Sow,	do do 5 00
do lot of Berkshire Pigs, not less than 4 and under 10 months old,	5 00

do Leicester Boar,	Bronze Medal and 5 00
do do Breeding Sow,	do do 5 00
do lot Leicester Pigs, not less than 4 and under 10 months old,	5 00

Premiums for Byfield, Suffolk, Grass, Norfolk thin Rhine, and Native Swine, same as for Berkshire.

Best Grade Boar, over 2 years old,	Bronze Medal and 5 00
2d do do do	do do 3 00
3d do do do	do do Transactions.

Best do do 1 year old,	Bronze Medal and 5 00
2d do do do	do do 3 00
3d do do do	do do Transactions.

Best do do over 6 months old and under 1 year,	3 00
2d do do do	do Transactions
Best do Breeding Sow, over 2 years old,	Bronze Medal and 5 00

2d do do do	do do 3 00
3d do do do	do do Transactions.
Best do do over 1 y'r old and under 2,	Bronze Medal and 5 00

2d do do do	do do Transactions.
3d do do do	do do Transactions.

Best lot of Pigs, not less than 4 and under 10 months,	Bronze Medal and 3 00
2d do do do	do do do Transactions.
3d do do do	do do do Transactions.

POULTRY.

Judges James Dougall, Windsor, Canada West.
 Warren Isham, Detroit, Wayne co.
 H. G. Wells, Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo co.
 Morris S. Davis, Detroit, Wayne co.

Best lot of Cochins China Fowls, not less than 3, 1 cock & 2 hens,	\$3 00
do do Shanghai do do do do	do 3 00
do do Dorking do do do do	do 3 00
do do Poland do do do do	do 3 00
do do Bantam do do do do	do 3 00
do do Chitangong do do do do	do 3 00
do do Cross Breed, preference being had to plumage, size, form &c.	3 00

do variety, not less than 3, 1 cock and 2 hens,	3 00
2d best of each of the above varieties,	2 00

Best and largest collection of Fowls grown by exhibitor,	5 00
do lot of Turkeys, black, not less than 3, one cock and 2 hens,	3 00

do do do white, not less than 3, 1 cock and 2 hens,	3 00
do do Ducks, large, do do do do	do 3 00

do do do small, do do do do	do 3 00
do do Guinea Fowls, do do do do	do 3 00

do do Geese, white, do do do do	do 3 00
do do do grey, do do do do	do 3 00

do do do crossed with wild, do do do do	do 3 00
do do Pea Fowls, do do do do	do 3 00

do do Pigeons, do do do do	do 2 00
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For the greatest number and weight of eggs obtained from a lot of hens during the season, per hen, with statement of manner and cost of keeping, &c., certified to by the owner, 5 00

CLASS C.—FARM IMPLEMENTS.

CLASS I.

Judges—P. K. Leech, Utica, Macomb co.
 Joshua Simmons, Livonia, Wayne co.
 Alvarado Brown, Quincy, Branch co.
 H. F. Baker, North Plains, Ionia co.
 Daniel Hixon, Bridgewater, Washtenaw co.

Best Farm Wagon,	Diploma and \$5 00
2d do do	5 00

Best Harrow,	3 00
do Corn Cultivator,	3 00

do Fanning Mill,	5 00
do Corn Stalk Cutter,	5 00

do Corn Cob Crusher, by horse power,	5 00
do Straw Cutter,	5 00

do Horse Cart, for farm,	5 00
do Ox Cart,	5 00

do Horse Rake,	5 00
do Ox Yoke,	2 00

do Roller for general use,	5 00
do Clod crusher and roller combined,	5 00

CO 2 FARM IMPLEMENTS. 2 to 1000 2000
CO 2 CLASS II. 1000 2 to 1000 2000

Judges, same as class I.

Best Plow Harness,	Diploma and	\$3 00
do Wagon, do	do do	2 00
do Carriage do	do do	2 00
do Harness for general purposes,	do do	3 00
do Riding Saddle, do	Diploma and	3 00
do Side do	do do	3 00
do Dozen Axes, do	do do	2 00
do Churn, do	do do	2 00
do Cheese Press, do	do do	2 00
do Six milk pans, do	do do	2 00
do Grain Cradle, do	do do	2 00
do Six Seythe Snaths, do	do do	2 00
do Six hand rakes, do	do do	2 00
do do Hay Forks, do	do do	2 00
do do Manure Forks, do	do do	2 00
do do Grain or Cradle Seythes, do	do do	2 00
do do Grass Seythes, do	do do	2 00
do Hay Rigging, do	do do	2 00
do Lot of Grain Measures, do	do do	2 00
do Dozen wire-tied Brooms, do	do do	2 00
2d do do do	do do	1 00
Best do twine-tied do	do do	2 00
2d do do do	do do	1 00
Best Bee Hive, do	do do	3 00

CLASS III.

Judges—A. A. Wilder, Detroit, Wayne co.
J. E. Beebe, Jackson, Jackson co.
Aaron Hagenbuck, Constantine, St. Joseph co.
Hiram Moore, Climax, Prairie, Kalamazoo co.
Abram C. Fisher, Jonesville, Hillsdale co.

Best Horse power for general purposes, on sweep-lever principle,	Diploma and	\$5 00
Best Horse power for general purposes, on the Railroad or endless chain principle, Diploma and		5 00
Best One Horse Power, do	do do	5 00
do Mowing Machine, do	Diploma and	10 00
2d do do do	do do	5 00
Best Grain Reaper, do	Diploma and	10 00
2d do do do	do do	5 00
Best Thrasher, to be used with separator, horse power, do	Diploma and	10 00
2d do do do	do do	5 00
Best Seed Planter, for hand or horse power, for hills and drills, do	Diploma and	5 00
Best Wheat Drill, not less than six drills, do	do do	5 00
do Grain Drill, with apparatus for depositing manure, do	do do	5 00
do Cultivator and Drill combined, do	do do	2 00
do Broad Cast Sower, do	Diploma and	2 00
do Wheat Cultivator, do	do do	2 00
do Portable Saw Mill for Wood, and for farm use, do	Diploma and	5 00
do Corn Shellers, Horse Power, do	do do	2 00
do do Hand power, do	do do	2 00
do Vegetable Cutter, do	Diploma and	2 00
do Pump, do	do do	2 00
do Machine for the manufacture of Drain Tile, do	Diploma and	3 00
do Drain Tile, not less than 10 feet, do	do do	3 00
do Portable Cider Mill, do	Diploma and	5 00

Best and most numerous collection of Agricultural Implements, manufactured in this State, by or under the supervision of the exhibitor, materials, workman-ship, utility, durability and prices to be considered, Diploma and 10 00

For the best and most useful Machinery and Implement for the farmer, either newly invented or an improvement on any now in use, Medal and 10 00

Medals or Diplomas will be awarded for articles of mechanical ingenuity, and machinery deemed useful.

PLOWS AND FLOWING.

Judges—A. A. H. Otis, Greenfield, Wayne co.
Sylvester R. Hathaway, Whiteford, Monroe co.
Chubb, do

Horace Welch, Pittsfield, Washtenaw co.
Marvin Dorrell, Jackson, Jackson co.

Best Sod Plow for stiff soils, furrow not less than 7 inches in depth, nor over 12 inches in width, do	Diploma and	\$5 00
2d do do do do	do do	5 00
Best Sod Plow for light soils, furrow 6 and 12 inches, do	Diploma and	5 00
2d do do do do	do do	5 00
Best Plow for fallows or old land, do	Diploma and	5 00
2d do do do do	do do	5 00
Best Sub-Soil Plow, do	Diploma and	5 00
Best Double Plow, do	Diploma and	5 00
2d do do do do	do do	5 00

FLOWING MATCH, WITH HORSES.

First Premium, single Plow, do	\$10 00
2d do do do do	7 00
3d do do do do	5 00
First Premium, with Double Plow or Jointer, do	10 00
2d do do do do	7 00
3d do do do do	5 00

WITH OXEN, SINGLE TEAM.

First Premium, single plow, do	10 00
2d do do do do	7 00
3d do do do do	5 00
First Premium with double Plow or Jointer, do	10 00
2d do do do do	7 00
3d do do do do	5 00

BOYS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, WITH HORSES OR OXEN.

First Premium, do	Medal and 3 00
2d do do do do	3 00
3d do do do do	2 00

CLASS D.

BUTTER.

Judges on Butter, Cheese, Sugar and Honey.

Amiron Whitehead, Pontiac, Oakland co.
Col. O. B. Dibble, Detroit, Wayne co.
Mrs. Jerah Brown, Battle Creek, Calhoun co.
Mrs. Doct. Emery, Northville, Wayne co.
Mrs. C. C. Leech, Utica, Macomb co.

Best lot of Butter, (quantity as well as quality considered,) made from five cows, in thirty consecutive days; 15 lbs. Butter to be exhibited.

2d do do do do	Silver Medal and	\$5 00
3d do do do do	do do	5 00
Best 15 lbs. Butter made in June, do	Silver Medal	5 00
2d do do do do	do do	3 00
3d do do do do	do do	2 00
Best 15 lbs. Butter, made at any time, Silver Medal		3 00
2d do do do do	do do	3 00
3d do do do do	do do	2 00
4th do do do do	do do	1 00

The exhibitors must state in writing, the time when the Butter was made; the number of cows kept on the farm; the mode of keeping; the treatment of the cream and milk before churning, winter and summer; the method of freeing the butter from the milk; the quantity and kind of salt used; and whether saltpetre or other substances has been employed.

CHEESE.

Best Cheese, one year old and over, not less than 25 lbs., do

2d do do do do	Silver Medal and	\$8 00
3d do do do do	do do	3 00
Best new Cheese, do	do do	3 00
2d do do do do	do do	5 00
3d do do do do	do do	2 00
Best Sage Cheese, do	do do	5 00

2d do do Webster's Encyclopedia of Domestic Economy. 2 00
3d do do 3 00

A statement of the manner of making the Cheese must accompany each sample.

SUGAR.

Best ten lbs. Maple Sugar, \$5 00
2d do do 3 00
3d do do 2 00

HONEY.

Best ten lbs. Honey, \$3 00
2d do do 2 00
3d do do 1 00

The honey must be taken up without destroying the Bees; the kind of hive to be specified.

CLASS E.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

CLASS I—HOME MADE.

Judges—Jere'h Brown, Battle Creek, Calhoun co.
Doct. H. J. Alvord, Detroit, Wayne co.
H. E. Degarmo, Ann Arbor, Washtenaw co.
Mrs. Titus Dort, Dearborn, Wayne co.
Mrs. G. W. Collins, Farmington, Oakland co.

Best pair Woolen Blankets, \$5 00
2d do do do Transactions and 4 00
3d do do do 2 00
Best ten yards Flannel, 5 00
2d do do 4 00
3d do do 2 00
Best ten yards Woolen Cloth, 5 00
2d do do Transactions and 4 00
3d do do 2 00
Best ten yards Woolen Carpet, 5 00
2d do do 3 00
3d do do 2 00
Best Hearth Rug, 3 00
2d do Transactions and 1 00
3d do 1 00
Best ten yards Rag Carpet, 3 00
2d do do Transactions. 2 00
3d do do Trans. and 2 00
Best pair Woolen knit Stockings, 1 00
2d do do do 2 00
Best do do Socks, 1 00
2d do do do 1 00
Best do do Mittens, 1 00
Best Woolen Coverlet, 4 00
2d do do Transactions and 2 00
3d do do 1 00
Best piece Broadcloth, 3 00
2d do do Transactions and 1 00
Best do Satinet, 2 00
2d do do Transactions and 1 00
Best Woolen Shawl, 3 00
2d do do Transactions and 3 00
3d do do 3 00
4th do do 2 00
5th do do 1 00
Best White Quilt, 5 00
2d do do 4 00
3d do do 3 00
4th do do 2 00
5th do do 1 00
Best Silk do 3 00
2d do do Transactions and 1 00
Best Patch work Quilt, 5 00
2d do do 4 00
3d do do 3 00
4th do do 2 00
5th do do 1 00
Best sample Woolen Yarn, not less than 1 lb. 3 00
do do Worsted do 1 00
do pair Worsted Stockings, 2 00

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

CLASS II—FACTORY MADE.

Judges—Doct. O. C. Comstock, Marshall, Calhoun co.
John Palmer, Detroit, Wayne co.
John R. Kellogg, Allegan, Allegan co.
— Sterling, Eaton Rapids, Eaton co.
Stephen Moore, Niles, Berrien co.

Premiums same as class 1, except to add Diplomas to the first premium of each variety.

CLASS III.

Judges—Wm. Bennett, Jackson, Jackson co.
E. B. Danforth, Lansing, Ingham co.
James Armitage, Monroe, Monroe co.
Mrs. H. E. Degarmo, Ann Arbor, Washtenaw.
Mrs. Nathan Dickinson, Romeo, Macomb co.
Best ten yards Linen, \$5 00
2d do do 3 00
3d do do Transactions.
Best ten yards Tow Cloth, 5 00
2d do do 3 00
3d do do Transactions.
Best ten yards Linen Diaper, 5 00
2d do do 3 00
Best pair Knit Cotton Stockings, 2 00
do Wove do do 2 00
do Knit Linen do do 2 00
do pound Linen Thren l. 2 00

CLASS IV.

Judges—John Andrews, Lawrence, Van Buren co.
B. F. Eggleston, Jackson, Jackson co.
Joseph C. Leonard, Union City, Branch co.
Wm. Hulsard, Romeo, Macomb co.
B. F. Strong, Adrian, Lenawee co.
Best pair Cow Hide Boots, \$3 00
2d do do 2 00
3d do do Transactions.
Best pair Calf Boots, 3 00
2d do do 2 00
3d do do Transactions.
Best pair Men's Cow Hide Shoes, 2 00
2d do do Transactions.
Best pair Ladies' Slippers, 2 00
2d do do Transactions.
Best pair Calf Bootees, 2 00
2d do do Transactions.
Best pair of Ls. 2 00
Best 6 sides of Slaughter Sole Leather, Hemlock Tanned, 2 00
2d do do do Transactions.
Best 6 sides Harness Leather, 2 00
2d do do Transactions.
Best 6 sides Upper Leather, 2 00
2d do do Transactions.
Best 6 sides of Bronze Leather, 2 00
dd do do Transactions.
Best 6 sides Top Leather, 2 00
2d do do Transactions.
Best 6 Calf Skins, 2 00
2d do do Transactions.
Best 6 Kip Skins, 2 00
2d do do Transactions.
Best Over Coat, Diploma and 4 00
2d do 3 00
Best Dress Coat, Diploma and 3 00
2d do Transactions.
Best pair Pants, Diploma and 2 00
2d do Transactions.
Best Vest, Diploma and 2 00
2d do Transactions.
Best Fur Hat, Diploma and 2 00
2d do Transactions.
Best Silk Hat, Diploma and 2 00
2d do Transactions.
Best Straw Hat, 3 00
2d do 2 00
3d do 1 00

CLASS V.

Judges—E. B. Connable, Jackson, Jackson co.
Gilman Davis, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw co.
Burt E. Thredge, Coldwater, Branch co.
Wm. Dickerson, Jonesville, Hillsdale co.
Chauncey S. Payne, Flint, Genesee co.
Best two horse Carriage, Diploma and 8 00
2d do do Transactions and 5 00
Best one horse Carriage, Diploma and 5 00
2d do do 3 00

Best Bedstead.	Diploma and	2 00
do Sofa,		3 00
do Bureau,	Diploma and	2 00
do Six Chairs,		2 00
do Table,		2 00
do Rocking Chair,		1 00
do Set of Horse Shoes,	Diploma.	
2d do do do	Transactions and	1 00
Best lot of horse shoe Nails, not less than 1 lb.		1 00
do lot of Chisels,	Diploma and	3 00
2d do do		2 00
Best lot of Edge Tools, manufactured at one establishment,	Diploma and	5 00
do lot of Coopers Tools,		1 00
do Flour Barrel,		1 00
do Pork Barrel,		1 00
do Wash Tub,		1 00
do Panel Door,		2 00
do lot of Window Sash,		2 00
do Cooking Stove,	Diploma.	
do Parlor Stove for wood,	do	
do do do for coal,	do	
do Furnace and Registers,	do	

Discretionary Premiums will be awarded to articles of merit not included in the above list.

CLASS F.

PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, AND DAGUERREOTYPES.

Judges—Charles A. Loomis, St. Clair, St. Clair co.

George W. Peck, Lansing, Ingham co.

Hovey K. Clarke, Detroit, Wayne co.

B. F. Fifield, Monroe, Monroe co.

J. H. Kiple, Utica, Macomb co.

Best Painting in Oil Colors,	Diploma and	5 00
2d do do do		5 00
3d do do do		3 00

Best specimen of Animal Painting in Oil, by Michigan Artist,	Diploma and	5 00
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Best do do do in Water colors, by do		
do do of Cattle Drawing, by Michigan Artist,	Diploma and	5 00

Best do Daguerreotype, by Michigan Artist,	Diploma and	2 00
2d do do do		1 00

Best specimen of Oil Painting, by Michigan Artist,	Diploma and	5 00
2d do do do		5 00
3d do do do		3 00

Best do Painting in Water colors, do		5 00
2d do do do do		3 00
3d do do do do		2 00

Best do Saturday,		5 00
2d do do		4 00
3d do do		3 00

Best Design for Farm House, with plans, specifications and estimates,		5 00
do do Farm Barn do do do		3 00
do Piano,	Diploma and	5 00

2d do		5 00
3d Piano,		2 00
Best Melodeon,	Diploma and	3 00
2d do		3 00

NEEDLE, SHELL AND WAX WORK.

Judges—Rev. J. A. Baughman, Detroit, Wayne co.

Doct. Emery, Northville, Wayne co.

Mrs. M. Shoemaker, Jackson, Jackson co.

Mrs. M. Davidson, Highland, Oakland co.

Mrs. Doct. M. Stewart, Detroit, Wayne co.

Best Ornamental Needle Work,		\$3 00
2d do do		2 00
3d do do		1 00

Best Ottoman Cover, Downing's Cottage Residences,		2 00
2d do do		1 00
3d do do		1 00

Best Table Cover,		3 00
2d do		2 00
3d do		1 00

Best Group of Flowers,		3 00
2d do do		2 00
3d do do		1 00

Best Faney Chair Work, with needle, Downing's Cottage Residences.

2d do do		2 00
3d do do		1 00

Best specimen Worsted Work,		3 00
2d do do		2 00
3d do do		1 00

Best worked Collar,		3 00
2d do do		2 00
3d do do		1 00

Best Portfolio, worked,		3 00
2d do do		2 00
3d do do		1 00

Best Silk Bonnet,		3 00
2d do do		2 00
3d do do		1 00

Best Straw Bonnet,		3 00
2d do do		2 00
3d do do		1 00

Best Lace Cape,		3 00
2d do do		2 00
3d do do		1 00

Best two Lamp Mats,		3 00
2d do do		2 00
3d do do		1 00

Best Ornamental Shell Work,		3 00
2d do do		2 00
3d do do		1 00

Best specimen Wax Flowers,		3 00
2d do do		2 00
3d do do		1 00

Best specimen Artificial Flowers, other than wax,		3 00
2d do do do do		2 00
3d do do do do		1 00

CLASS G.

FLOWERS.

Judges—D. C. Walker, Romeo, Macomb co.

— Steers, Adrian, Lenawee co.

Mrs. A. C. Hubbard, Detroit, Wayne co.

Mrs. Alfred Williams, Pontiac, Oakland co.

Mrs. Mark Norris, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw co.

Best and greatest variety and quantity of Cut Flowers,		\$3 00
2d best do do do do		1 00

DAHLIAS.

Best and greatest variety, Western Horticultural Review, and		1 00
2d best and greatest variety, Transactions, and		1 00

Best 12 dissimilar blooms, one vol. Hovey's Mag. of Horticulture, and		1 00
2d best dissimilar blooms,		2 00
Best Single Dahlia,		2 00

ROSES.

Best and greatest variety,		2 00
Best 10 dissimilar blooms,		2 00

GENERAL LIST.

Best six varieties Phlox,		2 00
do and greatest variety Verbenas,		2 00
do do do Indigenous Flowers,		2 00

do collection Green House Plants, owned by one person,		3 00
do Floral Design, 1 vol. Horticulturist.		

2d do do		1 00
Best Hand Bouquet, flat,		2 00
2d do do		1 00

Best do do round, Gray's Botany.		
2d do do		1 00
For the most beautifully arranged basket of flowers,		2 00

FRUIT.

CLASS I—APPLES—AMATEUR LIST.

Judges—Wm. H. Scott, Adrian, Lenawee co.

David Menzie, Jackson, Jackson co.

Linus Come, Troy, Oakland co.

Josiah Osborn, Calvin, Cass co. (Union P. O.)

H. L. Wilcox, Genesee co.

For the best and greatest variety of good Winter Apples.

Plums, 3 of each variety, named and labeled, grown by exhibitor, Transactions and	\$5 00
2d do do do	4 00
3d do do Thomas' Fruit Book and	2 00
For the best and greatest variety of Autumn Apples, 3 of each variety, named and labeled, grown by the exhibitor, Transactions and	5 00
2d do do do	4 00
3d do do Thomas' Fruit Book and	2 00
For the best and greatest variety of Summer Apples, 3 of each variety, named and labeled, grown by the exhibitor, Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees, and	3 00
2d do do do Thomas' Fruit Book and	2 00
3d do do do	2 00
For the best 1/2 bush Winter Apples, single variety,	3 00
2d do do do do do	2 00
3d do do do do do	1 00
For the best 1/2 bush Autumn Apples,	3 00
2d do do do do do	2 00
3d do do do do do	1 00
For the best 1/2 bush Summer Apples,	3 00
2d do do do do do	2 00
3d do do do do do	1 00
Best Seedling Winter Apple, 3 specimens to be exhibited, with description, history of its origin, &c., Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees and	2 00
Best Seedling Autumn Apple, 3 specimens as above, Thomas' Fruit Book, and	2 00
Best Seedling Summer Apple, 3 specimens as above, Barry's Fruit Book, and	2 00
Best and greatest variety of good Table Apples, 3 of each variety, named and labeled, grown by the exhibitor,	5 00
2d do do Thomas' Fruit Book, and	3 00
3d do do Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees &	1 00

PROFESSIONAL LIST.

Best and greatest variety of good Table Apples, 6 of each variety, named and labeled, grown by the exhibitor, Diploma, and	5 00
Best seedling Winter Apple, 3 specimens to be exhibited, with description, history of its origin, &c., 1 vol. Western Horticultural Review.	
Best seedling Autumn Apple, three specimens as above, Horticulturist.	
Best seedling Summer Apple, three specimens as above, Hovey's Magazine.	

CLASS II—PEARS—AMATEUR LIST.

Judges—Daniel Cook, Jackson, Jackson co.	
Egbert Ingersoll, Farmington, Oakland co.	
Godfrey Knight, Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo co.	
G. V. N. Lothrop, Detroit, Wayne co.	
John J. Traver, Mt. Clemens, Macomb co.	
Best and greatest variety of good Pears, named and labeled, grown by exhibitor, Western Horticultural Review, and	5 00
2d best and greatest variety do, Horticulturist and	3 00
3d best and greatest variety do, Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture, and	2 00
Best collection of Autumn Pears, named and labeled, Landscape Gardening and Architecture.	
2d best collection, do, Western Hort. Review.	
Best seedling Autumn Pear, not less than 6 specimens, with description, history of its origin, &c.,	4 00
Best peck of Autumn Pears,	3 00
2d best peck do	2 00
3d best peck do	1 00

PEACHES.

Best ten varieties, named and labeled,	5 00
2d best ten do Horticulturist, and	2 00
Best ten specimens,	3 00
2d best do Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees.	
Best seedling varieties, six specimens, with description, history, &c.,	2 00
2d best seedling do	1 00
Best peck of Peaches,	3 00
2d best peck do	2 00

PLUMS.

Best collection of Plums, six specimens each,	3 00
Best four varieties, six specimens each,	2 00
Best 12 Plums, choice variety, Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees.	
2d best 12 do, Thomas' Fruit Book	
Best seedling Plum, with description, &c.,	2 00

NECTARINES AND APRICOTS.

Best and greatest number of good varieties of each fruit, 6 specimens of each variety,	3 00
Best six specimens of any good variety, Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees.	

QUINCES.

Best 12 Quinces, of any good variety,	3 00
2d best 12 do, Hovey's Magazine.	
3d best 12 do	1 00
Best peck Quinces,	3 00
2d best peck do	2 00
3d best peck do	1 00

GRAPES.

Best and most extensive collection of good Native Grapes, grown in the open air,	5 00
2d best and most extensive collection do, Allen on the Grape, and	2 00
3d best and most extensive collection do	2 00
Best dish of Native Grapes,	3 00
2d best dish do, Allen on the Grape, and	1 00
3d best dish do,	1 00
Best and most extensive collection of Foreign Grapes, grown in the open air,	5 00
2d best and most extensive collection do, Allen on the Grape, and	2 00
3d best and most extensive collection do	1 00
Best dish of Foreign Grapes, grown in the open air,	2 00
Best and most extensive collection of Foreign Grapes, grown under glass,	5 00
2d best and most extensive collection do, Allen on the Grape, and	2 00
3d best and most extensive collection do,	2 00
Best seedling Grape, with a history of its origin, Western Horticultural Review.	

WATERMELONS.

Best four specimens of any variety,	2 00
2d best four specimens of any variety,	1 00

MUSKMELON.

Best four specimens of any variety,	2 00
2d do do do	1 00

NETTED MELON.

Best four specimens,	2 00
2d best four do	1 00
All Fruit offered for premiums must be raised by exhibitor. The fruit exhibited for which premiums are awarded, to be at the disposal of the Executive Committee. Discretionary Premiums will be awarded for Choice Fruits not here enumerated.	

CLASS II—PROFESSIONAL LIST.

Best and greatest variety of Pears, 6 of each variety, named and labeled, grown by the exhibitor, Diploma and	\$5 00
Best and greatest variety of Peaches, as above,	5 00
Best and greatest variety of Plums, as above,	5 00
Best and greatest variety of Nectarines, as above,	3 00
do do do Apricots, do	3 00
do do do Quinces, do	3 00
do do do Grapes, do	3 00
Best seedling of each of the above named fruits, with description and history of its origin, Western Horticultural Review.	

VEGETABLES.

Judges—George Hemig, Marshall, Calhoun co.	
Wm. H. Lester, Utica, Macomb co.	
A. C. Walker, Farmington, Oakland co.	
Nathaniel Bacon, Niles, Berrien co.	
Joel P. Muzzy, Almont, Lapeer co.	
Best and greatest variety of Culinary Vegetables, raised by exhibitor, one vol. Transactions, and	\$5 00
2d best and greatest variety, do,	3 00

Best and greatest variety of Roots for Cattle,	5 00	2d best sample do	do	do	2 00
2d best and greatest variety, do	3 00	3d best sample do	do	do	1 00
Best 12 Blood Beets,	Transactions.	Best sample Barley,	do	do Trans. and	3 00
Best 12 Turnip-rooted Beets,	Transactions.	2d best sample do	do	do	2 00
Best six heads Cauliflowers, Transactions and	2 00	3d best sample do	do	do	1 00
Best six heads Cabbage, Transactions and	2 00	Best 2 bushels Beans,	Transactions and	5 00	
2d best six do	1 00	2d best do do		3 00	
Best 12 Carrots,	2 00	3d best do do		2 00	
Best 12 Parsnips,	1 00	Best 2 bushels Peas,	Transactions and	5 00	
Best 12 stocks of Celery, Transactions and	2 00	2d best do do		3 00	
2d best 12 do	2 00	3d best do do		2 00	
6 best Vegetable Eggs,	1 00	Best 2 bushels large Clover Seed, Transactions and	5 00		
Best peck of White Onions, Transactions and	2 00	2d best do do do		4 00	
Best peck Yellow do	2 00	3d best do do do		3 00	
Best peck Red do	1 00	Best 2 bushels small Clover Seed, Trans. and	3 00		
Best peck seedling Potatoes,	4 00	2d best do do do		2 00	
2d best peck do	3 00	3d best do do do		1 00	
3d best peck do	2 00	Best 2 bushels Timothy Seed, Transactions and	5 00		
Best peck Table Potatoes,	3 00	2d best do do do		4 00	
2d best peck do	2 00	3d best do do do		3 00	
3d best peck do	1 00	Best two bushels Flax Seed, Transactions and	5 00		
Best 3 Autumnal Marrow Squashes,	2 00	2d best do do do		4 00	
Best 3 Crook neck do	2 00	3d best do do do		3 00	
Best 3 Vegetable Marrow,	1 00	Best barrel of Flour from the least quantity of			
Best and largest Squash, Transactions and	1 00	Wheat,	Transactions and	5 00	
Best peck of Tomatoes, Transactions and	2 00	Best barrel of Flour from any quantity of Wheat,			
2d best peck do	2 00		Transactions and	5 00	
Best 12 roots Salsify,	1 00	2d best barrel do do do		3 00	
Best peck White Turnips,	3 00	3d best barrel do do do		2 00	
2d best do	2 00				
3d best do	1 00				
Best peck Yellow Turnips,	3 00				
2d best do	2 00				
3d best do	1 00				
Best half peck Lima Beans,	3 00				
2d best do	2 00				
3d best do	1 00				
Best half peck Windsor Beans,	3 00				
2d best do	2 00				
3d best do	1 00				
Best peck Sweet Potatoes, Transactions and	3 00				
2d best peck do	2 00				
3d best peck do	1 00				
Best 6 stalks Rhubarb,	1 00				
Discretionary premiums will be awarded to articles of merit not enumerated in the above list.					
CLASS H—GRAIN, FLOUR AND SEEDS.					
Judges—Henry Dexter, Jonesville, Hillsdale co. Porter B. Kibbee, Lansing Ingham co. Calch Springer, Livonia, Oakland co. Fielder F. Snow, Clinton, Lenawee co. Benj. Follett, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw co.					
Best sample Winter Wheat, not less than 2 bush.,	\$5 00				
2d best sample do	3 00				
3d best sample do	2 00				
Best sample Spring Wheat, not less than 2 bush- els, Transactions and	2 00				
Best sample Yellow Corn, do Transactions					
	and 5 00				
2d best sample do	2 00				
3d best sample do	1 00				
Best sample White Corn, do Transactions and	5 00				
2d best sample do do	3 00				
3d best sample do do	2 00				
Best sample Dent Corn, not less than 2 bushels, Transactions and	5 00				
2d best sample Dent Corn, do	3 00				
3d do do	2 00				
Best sample Black Oats, not less than 2 bushels,	3 00				
2d best sample do	2 00				
3d best sample do	1 00				
Best sample White Oats, do	3 00				
2d best sample do	2 00				
3d best sample do	1 00				
Best 12 ears Seed Corn, White,	1 00				
Best 12 ears Seed Corn, Yellow,	1 00				
Best 12 do do Dent,	1 00				
Best sample Rye, not less than 2 bushels, Trans- actions and	3 00				
2d best sample do	do	do	do	do	2 00
3d best sample do	do	do	do	do	1 00
Best 2 bushels Beans,	Transactions and	5 00			
2d best do do		3 00			
3d best do do		2 00			
Best 2 bushels Peas,	Transactions and	5 00			
2d best do do		3 00			
3d best do do		2 00			
Best 2 bushels large Clover Seed, Transactions and	5 00				
2d best do do do		4 00			
3d best do do do		3 00			
Best 2 bushels small Clover Seed, Trans. and	3 00				
2d best do do do		2 00			
3d best do do do		1 00			
Best 2 bushels Timothy Seed, Transactions and	5 00				
2d best do do do		4 00			
3d best do do do		3 00			
Best two bushels Flax Seed, Transactions and	5 00				
2d best do do do		4 00			
3d best do do do		3 00			
Best barrel of Flour from the least quantity of					
Wheat,	Transactions and	5 00			
Best barrel of Flour from any quantity of Wheat,					
	Transactions and	5 00			
2d best barrel do do do		3 00			
3d best barrel do do do		2 00			
BREAD.					
Judges same as on Grain, Flour, and Seeds.					
Best two loaves Baker's Bread,					2 00
2d best two do					1 00
Best two loaves, Milk or Salt Rising,					2 00
2d best do do					1 00
Best two loaves, Yeast rising,					2 00
2d best do do					1 00
Best two loaves, Soda rising,					2 00
2d best do do					1 00
Best sample Corn Bread,					2 00
2d best sample do					1 00
Account of the manner of making, baking, &c., to accompany each parcel.					
FIELD CROPS.					
JUDGES.—Awards on Field Crops will be made by the Executive Committee at its annual meeting in Decem- ber.					
Best crop of Wheat, not less than five acres,					
				Medal and	5 00
2d do do do				Trans. and	5 00
3d do do do					5 00
4th do do do					4 00
Best do of Spring Wheat, do					8 00
2d do do do				do Coleman's Tour &	2 00
Best do Indian Corn, do				Medal and	8 00
2d do do do				Trans. and	5 00
3d do do do					5 00
4th do do do					4 00
Best do Barley, not less than two acres,					5 00
Best do Rye, do				Coleman's Tour.	
Best do Potatoes, do 1 acre, Trans. and					5 00
2d do do do					5 00
3d do do do					4 00
Best do Carrots, 1/4 acre,					5 00
2d do do do					4 00
3d do do do					3 00
Best do Broom Corn, not less than 1 acre,					
				Trans. and	5 00
2d do do do					3 00
3d do do do					2 00
Best do Clover Seed, do				Trans. and	5 00
2d do do do					5 00
3d do do do					4 00
Best do Timothy Seed, do				Trans. and	5 00
2d do do do					5 00
3d do do do					4 00
Best do Beans, do				Trans. and	5 00
2d do do do					5 00
3d do do do					4 00

Best do	Peas,	do	Trans. and	5 00
2d do	do	do		4 00
3d do	do	do		3 00
Best do	Buckwheat,	do		5 00
2d do	do	do		4 00
3d do	do	do		3 00
Best do	Oats,	2 acres, Coleman's Tour	and	5 00
2d do	do	do		5 00
3d do	do	do		4 00
Best do	Ruta Baga, not less than one acre,			5 00
2d do	do	do		4 00
3d do	do	do		3 00
Best do	Sugar Beet, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre,			3 00
2d do	do	do		2 00
Best do	Mangel Wurtzel	do		3 00
2d do	do	do		2 00

Persons making application for premiums on Field Crops, must forward to the Secretary, at Detroit, by the 1st of December, 1853, a full statement of the manner of cultivation, kind of soil, and when sowed; and for hoed crops, quantity of seed, when planted, hoed, cultivated, harvested, &c.

The affidavit of the competitor should accompany the statement,

POTATO ROT.

For satisfactory evidence, produced to the Executive Committee, at its annual meeting in December, 1853, of a discovery of the cause, and a permanent cure of the Potato Rot, \$100 00

CLASS I.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Judges—John E. Kitton, St. Clair, St. Clair co.
Daniel Beeson, Niles, Berrien co.
James C. Wood, Jackson, Jackson co.
J. A. Bailey, Detroit, Wayne co.
John M. Lamb, Dryden, Lapeer co.

ESSAYS.

Judges—John S. Bagg, Hamtramck, Wayne co.
Thomas Pope, Saline, Washtenaw co.
Morgan L. Fitch, Paw Paw, Van Buren co.
J. P. Ohristiancy, Monroe, Monroe co.
Hon. J. P. Copeland, Pontiac, Oakland co.

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COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The County Agricultural Society that shows the most efficient Agricultural organization,

Twenty copies of the Transactions.

The County Agricultural Society that receives the greatest amount in Premiums, at the Annual Fair of the State Society, reference being had to the population, and distance of the county from the place of holding the Fair,

Twenty copies of the Transactions.

MANAGEMENT OF FARMS.

Premiums will be awarded by the Executive Committee, at its Annual Meeting, in December, 1853, For the best cultivated Farm, reference being had to cultivation, stock, improvements, expenses and products, &c., \$50 00

For the 2d best do do do	30 00
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For the 4th best do do do	10 00

Any person making application for the Premiums must answer the following questions.

The object in requiring answers to these questions, being to elicit information, it is expected the answers will be written out as much in detail as possible.

All who furnish full answers to the questions, will receive premiums in addition to the premiums offered above, consisting of the Society's Diploma, and one or two volumes of the Society's Transactions, according to the value of such reports.

SOILS, &c.

1. Of how much land does your farm consist? and how much wood, waste, and improved land respectively?

2. What is the nature of your soil and sub-soil? Is there limestone in it?

3. What do you consider as the best mode of improving the different kinds of soil on your farm? of clay, if you have it? of sandy soil, and of gravelly soil?—Answer respectively.

4. What depth do you plow? What effect has deep ploughing had on your various soils?

5. Have you made any experiments to test the difference in a succeeding crop, between shallow, common, or deep ploughing?

6. Have you used the double or sub-soil plough? and what have been its effects on different soils and crops? Have you drained any of your lands? if so, what soils, and with what results?

7. What trees and plants are indigenous to your soil? give the names of each.

MANURES.

8. How many loads of manure (30 bushels per load,) do you usually apply per acre? How do you manage your manure? Is it kept under cover, or are there cellars under your barns or stables for receiving it?

9. How is your manure applied—whether in its long or green state, or in compost? For what crops, or under what circumstances do you prefer using it—either in a fresh or rotten state?

10. Have you used lime, plaster, guano, salt, or any other substance not in common use as a manure? In what manner were they used, and with what results?

TILLAGE CROPS.

11. How many acres of land do you till? and with what crops are they occupied, and how much of each crop?

12. What is the amount of seed planted or sown for each crop?—the time of sowing—the mode of cultivating, and of harvesting, and of the product per acre? Have any insects been found injurious to your crops? if so, describe them, and the remedies adopted.

13. How deep do you have manure covered in the earth, for different crops and different soils?

14. Have your potatoes been affected with any peculiar defect or disease, and have you been able to discover any clearly-proved cause for it, or found any remedy?

GRASS LANDS, &c.

15. What kind of grasses do you use? How much seed of clover or the various kinds of grass do you sow to the acre? At what season of the year do you sow? and what is the manner of seeding? What kinds of grass are best adapted to lands used for dairy purposes?

16. How many acres do you mow for hay, and what is the average product? At what stage do you cut grass, and what is your mode of making hay?

17. Is any of your mowing land unsuitable for the plough, and what is your mode of managing such land?

18. Have you reclaimed any low, bog or peat lands? What was the mode pursued, the crops raised, and what success?

19. Have you succeeded in eradicating the weeds from your farm? if so, by what methods, and what weeds are most troublesome?

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

20. How many oxen, cows, young cattle and horses do you keep, and of what breeds are they?

21. Have you made any experiments to show the relative value of different breeds of cattle or other animals for particular purposes, and with what results?

22. What do you consider the best and cheapest manner of wintering your cattle—as to feed, watering and shelter?

23. How much butter and cheese do you make annually—from what number of cows, and what is your mode of manufacture?

24. How many sheep do you keep? Of what breed or breeds are they? How much do they yield per fleece, and what does the wool bring? How many of your sheep usually produce lambs, and what number of sheep are usually reared? How much will your sheep or lambs sell for per head to the butcher?

25. What do you consider the best and cheapest manner of wintering your sheep, as to food, watering and shelter? How many in proportion to your flock (if any) do you lose during the winter?

26. How many swine do you keep? Of what breed are they? How do you feed them? At what age do you kill them? and what do they weigh when dressed?

27. What experiments have you made to show the relative value of potatoes, turnips, and other root crops, compared with Indian Corn, or other grain, for feeding animals, either for fattening or for milk?

FRUIT.

28. What is the number of your apple trees? Are they of natural or grafted fruit? and chiefly of what varieties?

29. What number and kind of Fruit Trees, exclusive of apples, have you? and what are among the best of each kind?

30. What insects have attacked your trees, and what method do you use to prevent their attacks?

31. What is your general management of Fruit Trees?

32. What other experiments or farm operations have produced interesting or valuable results?

FENCES, BUILDINGS, &c.

33. What is the number, size, and general mode of construction of your farm buildings, and their uses?

34. What kind of fences do you construct? What is the height and length of each kind, and their cost and condition? Have you constructed any wire fences? If so, what has been their cost, and what their advantages, and how made?

35. To what extent are your various farming operations guided by accurate weighing and measuring? And to what degree of minuteness are they registered by daily accounts?

36. Do you keep regular farm accounts? Can you state the annual expense in improving your farm, and the income from it, with such precision that you can at the end of the year strike an accurate balance of the debt and credit? Would not this practice conduce very much to close observation, careful farming, and in the end much improve your system, as well as better your fortune?

37. Give the annual receipts and expenditures on your farm, specifying each.

The persons making applications for Premiums on farms, must submit written answers to these questions, which will be furnished by the Secretary to all who may apply for them.

The statements to be forwarded to the Recording Secretary at Detroit, on or before the 1st day of December, 1853.

J. C. HOLMES,

Secretary Michigan State Agricultural Society.

A HINT TO FARMERS.—The *Maine Farmer* gives the following pertinent paragraphs on the importance of the proper care of stock:

We may send to England for Durham cows, and to Spain or Saxony for the choicest sheep; we may search the world over for cattle that please the eye, but unless they receive the best care and liberal feeding they will most assuredly deteriorate, and eventually become as worthless and unworthy of propagation as any of the skeleton breeds that now haunt our rich but neglected pasture lands. We remember an anecdote in point, and will relate it by way of illustration. A farmer having purchased

a cow from a country abounding in the richest pasturage, upon taking her to his own inferior pastures, found that she fell short of the yield which he was informed she was accustomed to give. He complained to the gentleman of whom he had purchased, that the cow was not the one he had bargained for, or in other words, that she was "cracked up to be." "Why," said the seller, "I sold you my cow, but did not sell you my pasture too."

The above, which we cut from an exchange, reminds us of the reply which a shrewd old farmer, whom we knew many years ago, made to one of his neighbors. The latter had obtained some pigs of a man residing some miles off, and who, because intelligent, was always very successful in his farming operations, particularly surpassing his neighbor in raising pork. Shortly after, meeting the old gentleman referred to, he says, "Well, Mr. Sweetair, I'm going to bent you in raising hogs this year; I have got some of M——'s breed." "A-a-h," drawled out the old man, "you'd better get the breed of his bo-og trough!"

HYDROPATHY APPLIED TO SWARMING BEES.—Dr. Robinson, of Farmington, N. Y., informs us that he succeeded perfectly with a hive of bees that persisted in collecting in thick masses outside the hive and doing nothing. He bored a hole through the top, which happened, as he wished, to strike the space between the combs. He then fitted a small hive above the old one, and standing at a respectful distance, with a syringe in his hands, continued to shoot the bees with delicate broadsides of cold water. They soon retreated to the interior, and ascending through the holes, occupied the new hive above. They immediately went to work to fill it, and in about five weeks it was found to contain twenty pounds of honey. Another person had accomplished the same purpose by covering the top with fresh branches of trees, and then imitating a shower of rain by drenching these branches with a watering pot.—*Country Gentleman*.

SCARLET FEVER.—The following contains some good hints as to the treatment of this dangerous disease, and may prove useful to some of our lady subscribers:

Dr. Thomas P. Hereford, of Washington city, in a communication which appears in the *Alexandria Gazette*, thinks that too much physic has been an error in the management of scarlatina. He says during thirty years practice he has found that the less active medicine he used the greater was his success in the treatment of this disease. He disclaims any motive of vanity or self interest in his statement. His treatment is described as follows:

"In conclusion, I will say my treatment of scarlet fever is very simple. Open the bowels regularly every day with some mild aperient medicine, such as castor oil, senna, &c., and keep the patient at rest and comfortably warm; sponge the surface with tepid water two or three times a day; while it is hotter than natural admit fresh air, live on a bland diet, such as a cupful of arrowroot, several times a day; toast water for common drink. Gargles made of strong sage tea; honey and alum, or borax may be used from the commencement if the throat is effected."

THE MAW OF LONDON.—Ten thousand loads of turnips, 100,000 sacks of peas, 20,000,000 heads of celery, 40,000,000 cabbages, and 1000 tons of water cress are sold annually in Covent Garden market alone. A population of 1,500,000, requires an army of gardeners to feed it.

SEED CORN.

In a very short time after the receipt of the present number of the Farmer, the most of our readers will be preparing to plant their corn. The season opening early, the most of them will have already got the fields which they mean to plant, ready for the seed. The importance of attending to the choice and selection of sound ears for seed will be admitted by every man who has ever cultivated a crop or planted an acre, and yet it is often the case, that it is entirely overlooked. For this carelessness, the farmer very often pays the penalty of having to plant his field over again, or else he sees with concern that where he expected to have three to four or five good stalks in a hill he has but one plant, and that coming out of the ground, in such a pale, yellow, sickly state, that it loses a fortnight in the spring struggling for life, when it ought to be growing with the utmost vigor. The reason for this is that a good many of the kernels on the but and at the tip end of the cob which has been shelled for seed, were unsound and unfit for seed, and ought never to have been planted. Now there is not the least necessity to plant poor corn. If the farmer has been so unfortunate as not to have had any of his corn thoroughly ripen in the fall, he will find it much cheaper in the end to give his own corn to his cattle or his hogs, and to buy even at an extra price, sound corn from those who have it for sale. Last spring the complaints of the failure of the seed corn to vegetate were numerous. Hardly a single newspaper could be read without finding that the farmers in its neighborhood were complaining, that they would have to plant their corn over. Some of these statements went so far as to say that the planting had been done a third time. The reasons assigned were not that the season was bad, or that the cut worm had destroyed it, or that it had been excessively wet, or unusually dry, or the cold had been severe, but that much of the seed corn they were obliged to use had not ripened in the fall, and that the excessive cold of the previous winter had destroyed the germ.

This is the experience of the past year, and what was the result? Not only did the farmer have to plant field after field over and over again, but the season passed away and when his corn came up, it was too late, and the ears did not fill. The whole crop was a total failure. That it was so in this vicinity, we know, for there has been quite good trade done in this city, *supplying farmers with corn* brought from a distance.

Knowing these facts, we urge, and urge earnestly every man who is about to plant an acre with Indian corn, to look well to his seed first, examine it thoroughly, and if he finds reason to doubt its soundness, let him be sure to procure some that is sound, even if he has to pay handsomely for it. He will find that it will be a saving in the end, and that before the end of the month he will be rewarded by seeing, instead of a hill here and there over his lot shining like a green oasis in a wilderness, long rows of corn sprouting, and growing evenly from end to end of his lot.

In relation to preparing the seed, there are numerous receipts which many believe to be highly necessary to aid the seed to sprout, or to protect it from its enemies. We have seen good crops raised both prepared and unprepared corn. One of the most common soaks for corn, to protect it from the crows and the cut worm or grub, is that

composed of a pint of tar dissolved in some three or four gallons of boiling water, into which, after it has cooled, the seed corn may be let lie for a few hours, and rolled in plaster when taken out. Some dissolve saltpetre, some copperas, some Gleaner Salts, and a few of our acquaintances have made use of soft soap, for a steep, in which the corn was put previous to planting. This is generally done with the idea of rendering the plant distasteful to the crow and the grub, and also with the idea that it aids in stimulating the germination of the young plant.—Much of the good effects of the steep depends on the season, and on the kind of soil in which the corn is planted. In light sandy land, if the season of planting is not more than ordinarily dry, the steeps have generally hastened the germination, but in cold or damp soils, and in wet seasons, the steeps often have the effect of rotting the seed.—Much of the practice in planting must depend on the good sense of the farmer himself, and his knowledge of the qualities of the different kinds of soils he works. In another column the experience of one who used tobacco for a steep, is given.

As to the distance between the rows, it ought to depend somewhat on the known strength of the soil, and the condition the land is in. If well manured, and in good condition, corn may be planted as close as three feet between each hill, but our preference would be four feet apart each way. If troubled with the cut worm or grub, a good protection is a little strong plaster, lime, salt, or soot put around each hill. But the field ought to be watched for a few days after the corn begins coming up, that the hills which the grubs have thinned out may be replanted immediately so that the crop may come up evenly.

The first thing to be done after you can distinguish the rows is to run the cultivator through both ways. Those who have tried this practice once, have never neglected it again. No after cultivation will make up for their neglect of this operation. It is the means of keeping down the weeds and grass, and when you come to use the hoe or the plow, the work is rendered one half lighter. It allows the corn plants to get well ahead of all competitors, for possession of the land. In setting your cultivator, be sure that it is wide enough, if your horse is right, and the man who holds the instrument understands his work, and has a steady hand, there is no fear of any of the plants being injured, unless the rows are so crooked that the animal can't get the length of himself without making a curve to the right or left.

When we commenced this article it was with the intention of only warning our readers relative to their seed corn, but it has grown on us, for corn always was a favorite crop. We have seen so many instances of a crop being spoiled, or the season lost by neglect as to seed, and to the want of early attention, that we feel it our duty knowing the unfitness of much of the corn grown in this State last season for planting, to warn the readers of the Farmer in time, to look well to what kind of seed they put in the ground.

GOOD PRICES FOR POULTRY.—The editor of the Maine Farmer having declared he that he had obtained some \$25 for a pair of nine months old chickens, the editor of the New England Cultivator comes out with a statement that his Maine Brother need not be astonished at his good fortune, for he had previously sold two trises of six months old Gray Shanghaes, and obtained from the purchasers \$75 for each three.

CULTURE OF CARROTS.

We constantly read, and as constantly hear of complaints of the lard-like appearance which the fresh butter has that is made and sent to market in the winter season, and yet there is nothing easier than to prevent it by feeding carrots to the cows which you depend upon to support the dairy in the winter season. But the farmer will say, how can I feed them when I have not got time to grow them? Very true, but you might as well say you have not time to grow a five acre lot of Indian corn, on a great part of the crop of which you intend to fat your hogs, as to say that you have not time to grow from half an acre to a whole acre of carrots. We know the difficulties attendant upon growing a crop of carrots; but after they were over with, and we had the crop to feed to the horses and milch cows, we would not have swapped the carrots for their equivalent in money value, of either wheat or Indian corn.

As the middle or latter part of this month is just the time for putting in the seed for this crop, we will say a few words on the subject, and perhaps it may encourage some of our readers to try their hands at raising a few for the next winter.

In the first place, in choosing a piece of ground for carrots, a rich piece of deep loamy ground should be selected, which you know to be free from weeds. This latter consideration is very important. For, if the soil contains the germs of weeds in profusion, they will get ahead of your carrots in spite of all reasonable exertion, and if they do not destroy your crop entirely, they will materially lessen the size of the carrots and the amount of the crop.

We will suppose that half an acre is selected for the first trial. On this half acre of land put 20 loads of your best well rotted farm-yard manure, spread it evenly, and plow it in just as deep as you can make the plow go into the ground. Then harrow the surface thoroughly, if the soil is loamy or sandy the harrow will pulverize the earth about as much as it can be made; but if you have a roller, be sure and pass it over it. If you have no roller, and have not time or help enough to hand rake the surface, drag it over with a heavy bush drag, with a man following to break up all large clods or to clear them away.—The ground being made thus fine and level, it is ready for seed, which will sprout faster if steeped for thirty-six or forty-eight hours before it is sown, and rolled in plaster, till it is perfectly dry and each seed will ensily separate. If you mean to cultivate with a horse and cultivator, the rows ought to be as much as two feet apart; but where the work of cultivation can be done by the hand it is preferable, the rows need be made fifteen inches apart. If sown with a machine (and we have found one or two that worked admirably,) there is no use of marking the rows if the sower has got a straight eye in his head; but if sown by hand, the ground wants to be marked with a marker made like a rake, with the teeth set in a piece of heavy, hard wood scantling, so that as it is drawn over the ground each tooth will make a small furrow. After the seed is dropped, and it ought to be remembered by those who sow it, that it cannot be dropped too thin, if they sow it pretty even and go straight forward, letting it run from their finger and thumb, the ground ought to be lightly raked, or rolled.

The amount of cultivation depends altogether upon the care that has been taken to have the soil clean. Just as quick as the rows of young plants can be seen, go thro' them with a hoe and let them stand for a few days; then take a narrow bladed hoe, very sharp, not over four inches in width, and thin out the plants with it. Some do this by hand the first time, but it is tedious and tiresome, though it is the surest. Let some one follow to pull out all the plants but one from each cluster, that is left by the hoe. In this way the whole will be left clean, and the next hoeing, which may be done in July, will be all that is needed, the carrots themselves, after this, covering the ground, and preventing the weeds from springing up.

The harvesting is very simple, but we have seen it done in two ways; where the rows are narrow, and the soil heavy, a man goes ahead with a spade and loosens them; another following and pulling them out, while others follow, topping and throwing them in heaps. Where the rows have been wide we have seen a skillful plowman throw them out very handsomely by running the plow deep along side of the row.

Carrots are more easily kept over winter than any other root crop. They will suffer but little from a considerable degree of frost. They may be kept either in the cellar or on the ground. Where they are kept outside, care should be taken that the heaps are not covered too much or too warmly. We have seen them kept in trenches on a side hill, the trench being from eighteen inches to two feet below the surface, and about four feet wide, the carrots were thrown loosely into it, the bottom of the trench having a little dry straw, and a gutter in it to let any water that might otherwise accumulate, drain off. This was in a heavy clay soil, however. In a loam or sand, this precaution is not necessary. The carrots were piled up in a ridge, and a covering of straw and earth thrown over them, the earth being from three to five inches in depth. In the spring, or during the winter, the roots came out just as fresh as when they were put in. They do not want any packing; the looser they lie in the heap the better.—A friend of ours lost his first crop from taking too much care to pack those he stored in the field. When he put them in his trenches, he took particular pains to have them all laid heads and points, and when he came to open his heaps in the spring, the largest portion of them had rotted because of the heat and want of air.

Having gone through with the culture of the carrot, it will not be out of the way to show the expense of cultivating half an acre, as we consider that a large enough piece for the first trial.

Plowing, (call it half a day.)	\$.10
Harrowing, or rolling, half a day,	1.00
Seed, two pounds,	1.50
Sowing, one man a day,	1.00
Hoeing and thinning out, 2 men three days each,	6.00
Second Hoeing, 2 men two days each,	4.00
Harvesting and securing, 3 men 3 days, with a team for one day,	11.00

\$25.50

The produce of the half acre ought to be about 350 bushels; much larger crops have been raised off an acre. The Agricultural Society of the State of New York has seldom paid a premium for less than 1,000 bushels per acre but it is more usual to raise about 800, with the amount of cultivation above indicated. If we allow 350 bushels, at 12½ cents per bushel, the proceeds would be \$43.75, or 18.25 of profit; but as seed for horses or cows, in

place of hay, corn or oats, they are really worth more; two bushels of carrots, for a horse, being reckoned equal to one of oats, when mixed with other feed.

POINTS OF CATTLE.

At all our Fairs where premiums are awarded for the exhibition of fine cattle, great difficulty occurs from the want of a thorough knowledge of the points considered of the most value in the several breeds. The man accustomed to look upon the broad back, massive frame, and square build of the lordly Durham breed, is unwilling to consider that the well knit, active and lighter body which the Devons present for his approval, is entitled to much favor. While the light body and looser built frame with the small hind quarters of the Ayrshire are positively condemned by the feeder, who looks for his profits to come from the approving handling of the butcher. Neither does every judge look at the same animal with their opinions formed by a single standard. Each one is left to his own experience and taste, to his own likes and dislikes. Every man knows, who has worked among cattle, how easy it is for his opinion of the right points in all cattle to be formed from what he observes in particular animals in his own cattle yard, whose disposition and appearance may strike his notice, or because he has raised, trained and fed them with his own hands; and which his neighbors have praised as the nicest cattle in the whole town where he lives. Nearly all Farmer's opinions are warped in some degree by circumstances like these, and when they are called upon to judge of the merits of cattle at either a County or a State Fair, while willing to do the best they know how, they have no regular standard to refer to, each man on the committee going on "his own hook."

The Agricultural Society of the State of New York have recognized this ignorance of standard rules, and the confusion to which it has led, decisions of one year being frequently reversed by those of the second year, and the cattle that was not considered worthy of premium at one Fair, winning the highest prize when judged by a more lenient committee. The preparation of a scale of points was committed to Francis Reich, Esq., of Otsego county, N. Y., who has reported a scale for the several herds of Short-Horns, Devons, Herefords, and Ayrshire, which he accompanies by some introductory remarks, of which we quote as follows:

"As to the points *consulting excellence*, little perhaps need be said, beyond the remark, that reference has been had to the particular uses and characteristics of the respective variety under consideration. For instance, the heavy, massive form of the beef-making, indolent Short Horn, would be, in many of its details, inapplicable to the North Devon, whose great excellence as a laborer on a light soil, must be one of its leading considerations in the estimate of its usefulness. So again of the Hereford, whose double value in the yoke and in the shambles, requires a balance of properties, that is not called for in the animal whose only destination is the butcher's block. The Ayrshire is a breed whose improvement has had reference solely to dairy properties; it would be destructive therefore, of that very improvement, to require in this, either the substance or symmetry or the other breeds.

"Another consideration has also influenced the numerical value affixed to the same points in different breeds; which is, that where from a natural or original tendency, there is a deficiency or a difficulty in bringing any one or more points up to a maximum, they are marked higher in that breed, than in one known to be naturally strong in that particular: for instance, it is more difficult from the general conformation of the animal, the heavy shoulder and the massiveness throughout, required in the Short-horn, to breed the crops full up and even, than it has to do so in a North Devon; hence, that point well developed in the Short horn is marked 4, in the North Devon only 3. So in the Ayrshire, whose great excellence is her dairy properties, the udder is marked 6, while in the other varieties of improved breeds it is marked low, inasmuch as their improvement has had reference solely to early maturity, weight, symmetry, reduced offal, quality, and the best feeding properties, yielding the greatest amount of meat at the smallest expense."

SHORT-HORNS—THE COW.—**Pedigree**—Showing unbroken descent, on both sides, from known animals, as found in the English Aead-Book—40.

THE HEAD small, lean and bony, tapering to the muzzle; the face somewhat long—2.

THE NOSE of a light delicate color—1.

THE EYE is of great significance, and should be prominent, bright and clear—"prominent" from an accumulation of "adeps" in the back part of its socket, which indicates a tendency to lay on fat—"bright" as evidence of a good disposition—"clear," as a guarantee of the animal's health; whereas a dull, sluggish eye belongs to a slow feeder, and a wild, restless eye betrays an unquiet, fitful temper—2.

THE HORNS—Light in substance and in color, and symmetrically set on the head; the ears somewhat large, thin, and with considerable action—1.

THE NECK—Rather short than long, tapering to the head; clean in the throat, and full at its base, thus covering and filling out the points of the shoulders—2.

THE CHEST—Broad from point to point of the shoulders; deep from the anterior dorsal-vertebra to the floor of the sternum, and both round and full just back of the elbows; sometimes designated by the phrase, "thick through the heart." These are unquestionably the most important points in every animal, as constitution must depend on their perfect development, and the ample room thus afforded to the free action of the heart and lungs—3.

THE BRISKET, however deep or projecting, must not be confounded with *capacity* of chest; for though a very attractive and *selling* point, it, in reality, adds nothing to the space within, however it may increase the girth without. It is in fact nothing more nor less than a muscular adipose substance, attached to the anterior portion of the sternum, or breast-bone, and thence extending itself back. This form, however, of the brisket, indicates a disposition to lay on fat generally throughout the frame, and in this point of view is valuable—4.

THE SHOULDER, where weight, as in the Short-horn, is the object, should be somewhat upright and of good width at the points, with the blade bone just sufficient.

ly curved to blend its upper portion smoothly with the crops—3.

THE CROPS must be full and level with the shoulders and back; and is, one of the most difficult points to breed right in the Short horn—4.

THE BACK, LOINS and HIPS should be broad and wide, forming a straight and even line from the neck to the setting on of the tail, the hips, or hucks, round and well covered—6.

THE RUMPS laid up high, with plenty of flesh on their extremities—3.

THE PELVIS should be large, indicated by the width of hips, (as already mentioned) and the breadth of the twist—2.

THE TWIST should be so well filled out in its "seam" as to form nearly an even and wide plane, between the thighs—1.

THE QUARTERS—Long, straight, and well developed downwards—3.

THE CARCASS—Round; the ribs nearly circular, and extending well back—1.

THE FLANKS—Deep, wide and full in proportion to condition—1.

THE LEG—Short, straight, and standing square with the body—2.

THE PLATES of the belly strong, and thus preserving nearly a straight under line—1.

THE TAIL—Flat and broad at its root, but fine in its cord, and placed high up, and on a level with the rumps—2.

THE CARRIAGE of an animal gives style and beauty; the walk should be square and the step quick; the head up—1.

QUALITY—On this the thriftiness, the feeding properties and the value of the animal depends; and upon the touch of this quality rests, in good measure, the grazier's and the butcher's judgment. If the "touch" be good, some deficiency of form may be excused; but if it be hard and stiff, nothing can compensate for so unpromising a feature. In raising the skin from the body, between the thumb and finger, it should have a soft, flexible and substantial feel, and when beneath the out-spread hand, it should move easily with it, and under it, as though resting on a soft, elastic, cellular substance; which, however, becomes firmer as the animal "ripens." A thin papery skin is objectionable, more especially in a cold climate—8.

THE HAIR should be thick, short and mossy in winter; fine, soft and glossy in summer—1.

THE UDDER—Pliable and thin in its texture, reaching well forward, roomy behind, and the teats standing wide apart, and of convenient size—1.

POINTS OF THE SHORT-HORN BULL—As regards the male animal, I have only to remark, that the points desirable in the female are generally so in the male, but must, of course, be attended with that masculine character which is inseparable from a strong, vigorous constitution. Even a certain degree of coarseness is admissible, but then it must be so exclusively of a masculine description as never to be discovered in the females of his get.

In contra-distinction to the cows, the head of the bull may be shorter, the frontal bone broader, and the occi-

pital flat and stronger, that it may receive and sustain the horn—and this latter may be excused if a little heavy at the base, so its upward form, its quality and color be right. Neither is the looseness of the skin attached to, and depending from the under jaw, to be deemed other than a feature of the sex, *provided* it is not extended beyond the bone, but leaves the gullet and throat clean and free from dewlap.

The upper portion of the neck should be full and muscular, for it is an indication of strength, power and constitution. The spine should be strong, the bones of the loin long and broad, and the whole muscular system wide and thoroughly developed over the entire frame.

ECONOMICAL FARMING.

The following communication is valuable as exhibiting the actual experience of a practical man in conducting a small farm. The statement of Mr. Tibbets as to the cost of the cultivation and harvesting of seven acres of wheat, shows in a plain straight forward statement what outlay is required, and how much profit may be looked for with ordinary care.

Mr. Tibbets states in a communication accompanying the following statement, that he has in his farm only 65 acres of improved land; and also, that his family consisting of eight persons, have been supported out of the products which have been taken off them. It is to be hoped that our correspondent will favor us with the cost of raising other crops, as well as his manner of doing it:

Plymouth, Jan. 28, 1853.

MR. ISHAM:—Below I give you a statement taken from my farm-book, of the income of a small farm of 80 acres for the year 1852. This is not done for the purpose of boasting of my success in farming, but simply to show that even here, with industry and frugality, a competence may be obtained without rudely severing the social ties which bind families and kindred together, and performing a long and tedious pilgrimage to the land of "constant smiling troubles," in order to enhance our worldly gains.

Were this plan more generally practised of keeping an accurate account of our receipts and disbursements, it would doubtless have a salutary influence in preventing extravagance and wild speculation, and tend to make us more contented with our present condition.

The figures below, show the amount received for articles actually sold or on hand for disposal, estimating them at their present cash value. The amount received for pork was \$150, \$50 of which is deducted for feed purchased.

Butter and Cheese from 10 cows,	\$241 63
Pork of 11 hogs, 9 of which were but 5 months old,	100 00
Apples from 80 bearing trees,	100 00
Wheat,	130 00
Wool, from 85 sheep, keeping 25 pounds at home,	83 00
Sheep and lambs, leaving 61 still in the flock,	75 00
Pens from 4 ewes,	60 00
Beans from one-half acre,	38 00
Eggs from about 40 hens,	15 00
Turnip seed, 3 barrels,	6 00
Two Veal Calves,	6 00
Vinegar, 1 barrel,	3 62
	\$898 25

Deduct from this sum \$135, paid out for labor in doors and out, 135 00

Which leaves as the income of the farm, \$763 25

In addition to the above, suffer me to trespass still further upon your columns and the patience of your readers, while I give a detailed account of the profits of my wheat crop.

In the spring of 1851, I broke up seven acres of corn stubble and sowed one half of it to barley, and the rest to peas, which yielded a good return. Immediately after removing these crops the ground was again plowed and suffered to remain in this condition three weeks, when 50 loads of coarse manure—in which were incorporated 50 bushels of shell lime and 30 bushels of strong ashes, were drawn on the most barren portions of the field; this was evenly spread, and the whole field thoroughly harrowed. The seed was then sown at the rate of two bushels to the acre, and plowed in, after which a light harrow was passed over the furrows to level them down, the whole being completed by the 13th of September. The result was as follows:

DR.

To breaking up seven acres,.....	\$10 00
Dragging same.....	3 00
Getting out manure.....	3 00
Fifty loads shell lime.....	10 00
Fourteen bushels seed wheat.....	15 50
Plowing in wheat.....	6 50
Harvesting and securing same.....	10 00
Threshing same.....	15 00
Interest of land, say.....	15 00
	\$83 50

CR.

By 230 bushels wheat, brought when sold 80 cents per bushel.....	\$184 00
Leaving as the nett avails of the crop.....	\$100 50
Nothing is allowed for marketing the wheat, as I consider the straw more than paid this trifling expense.	
All of which is respectfully submitted.	

J. S. TIBBITS.

THE POTATOE ROT.—We notice that it is stated by a citizen of Illinois, that he has found a perfect preventative for potatoe rot, in the following application:

"Take one peck of fine salt and mix it thoroughly with a half a bushel Nova Scotia plaster or gypsum, (the plaster is the best,) and immediately after hoeing the potatoes the second time, or just as the young potatoe begins to set, sprinkle on the main vines next to the ground, a table spoonful of mixture to each hill, and be sure to get it on the main vines, as it is found that the rot proceeds from a sting of an insect in the vine, and the mixture coming in contact with the vine, kills the effect of it, before it reaches the potatoe."

He claims that this is a perfect preventative of the potatoe rot, and that it restores the potatoe plant to its primitive vigor, increasing the size of the potatoe by nearly one half.

There is little doubt but the plaster and the salt would prove very beneficial to the potatoe as a stimulating manure; but we have known an application of a like kind, with the addition of wood ashes applied, to fail when applied in a season when the rot was very prevalent; especially when the potatoes were late planted on ground rather inclined to be of a clayey nature. On the other hand, where the potatoes were on loaming soil, and planted early, the mixture had a good effect.

We have received the first number of the Congregational Herald, a newspaper established at Chicago to support the interests of the Congregationalists.

IMPROVED CULTIVATOR TEETH.



The above engraving represents a new cultivator tooth that has been found to work well, and to last twice the time that the common iron teeth endure. These teeth are so made that when one end is worn off by the friction, they can be reversed on their standard, and used till the teeth are equally as much worn on both ends.

The cut above shows the mode in which the standard is fastened to the cultivator so plainly that there is no need for description, except to remark that if they are properly secured to the wood, at first there can be no excuse for working the implement with the teeth all shaking as if it had a fit of ague—a turn of the screw fixing them firmly and solidly to the frame. These teeth can be procured of D. O. & W. S. Penfield, of this city.

SOWING CLOVER SEED WITH WHEAT.

MR. ISHAM: From several years' experience in cultivating clover, I am satisfied that to sow it on wheat in the spring, is the most unsafe of any, especially on sandy land. If any of the readers of the *Michigan Farmer* feel bound to sow on wheat, I say to them, harrow it well by all means; it will not injure the wheat. If the harrow teeth pull up a great deal, apparently, do not be alarmed.

With wheat, it is the most certain to sow it in the fall close after the last harrowing. Never harrow in clover seed, on fresh-plowed ground. "Reason"—I learned it from one little gentleman that does not often deceive me, viz—"Experience."

One-half bushel per acre of Grand Rapids plaster will benefit it much, sowed on about the time it is coming up.

Now there are a few farmers (too few entirely) that will sow clover seed in the same way this spring, even at ten dollars per bushel, the present asking price in this county. These are the men I will give the tightest grip of my *DS*; and if they persevere, I will insure to their posterity a rich inheritance—(in soil, I mean.)—**THOS. B. MILLARD, Lookport, St. Joseph Co., Mich., Feb. 5.**

EFFECTS OF A CORN SHELLER.—We see it stated by a farmer who bought a corn sheller, and put it in his corn house, that it had the effect of driving away, by its agreeable music, all the rats and mice with which he had been previously troubled.

MICHIGAN FARMER.

ROBERT F. JOHN-TONE AND WARREN ISHAM, EDITORS.

DETROIT, MAY, 1853.

NOTICE.

The undersigned have purchased from Mr. Warren Isham, the former proprietor and editor, the Michigan Farmer, with all the accounts pertaining to it, and all arrearages that may be due thereon.

In purchasing the Farmer, the proprietors are well aware of the responsibilities they assume, but they trust not only that the mechanical execution, the embellishments, illustrations, and information contained in the future numbers will be such as to give its numerous friends and subscribers that full confidence in their ability to make it a useful medium of diffusing a practical knowledge of every subject connected with agriculture which its former editor and proprietor so long enjoyed, and which has made it a favorite with the actual tillers of the soil.

The present proprietors respectfully ask all those who have heretofore acted as agents in procuring subscriptions, to continue as such for the present year.

They also would announce that they will receive subscriptions for the coming half year, to commence with the July number. And clubs may be formed at the same rates as these for the whole year.

ROBERT F. JOHNSTONE,
WILLIAM S. DUNCKLEE.

Detroit, April, 1853.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

It had come to this, that we must again be months away from our post, and leave the Farmer to draggle along as it might, unless some arrangement could be made to obviate the evil. After due deliberation upon the matter, (in view of course of the great interests of the Commonwealth,) we were brought to the conclusion to transfer all its interests to the hands of two good and true men, Messrs. R. F. Johnstone, and Wm. S. Duncklee, who are henceforth its publishers, and to whom all the outstanding dues of the concern are to be paid.

By this arrangement, the numerous patrons of the Farmer (and their name is "legion,") will be largely the gainers; for without losing their old editor, (if loss it could be regarded,) they will have the accession of Mr. Johnstone to the editorial corps; and, be assured, he will be a full team in himself, as soon as he gets a little used to the harness, as it is employment which lies directly in the line of his inclinations and qualifications. His advantages for becoming familiar with the subject of agriculture in its various departments, has been of no ordinary character.

And besides that, he is a good fellow, and is more of a farmer than we profess to be, although we deem our own claims, on that score, quite respectable. Being well posted up in the agriculture of the day, he will be under no necessity of cabbaging anything from the *Genesee Farmer*.

We shall spend the summer in New York, and shall occasionally take a turn and drop in at the Crystal Palace; and if we see or hear anything there worth telling of, rest assured we shall tell it, for we never could keep anything to ourselves so long as there was a being upon the footstool to share the enjoyment of it with us. That is one of our infirmities.

The business department will be under the charge of Mr. Duncklee, who is just the man to keep matters straight, and see to it that your papers are regularly and promptly mailed. And here is another advantage: no one man can manage both the editorial and business departments of so extensive a concern, without neglecting some things, and, in his haste, committing some blunders.

Instead then of one lone being to stand up under all these clustering and distracting responsibilities, as we have done, you will have four, including Mr. Noble, who has shown himself quite at home in the horticultural department, and discharged its duties with credit to himself.

We have thought it due to our warm and ardent supporters, and to the interests of the great cause among us, that some arrangement of this kind should be made, in view of the increasing responsibilities which were accumulating upon us, especially as we shall be necessitated to be away so much. And we have no doubt, that the veterans who have stood by us, and helped us on from triumph to triumph, until the Farmer has been placed upon its present immovable basis, will feel increased interest to extend its usefulness now. Great as the increase to our subscription list has been this year, many of those who have been instrumental in promoting it, have assured us, that they can send us more names next year than they have this. And if they felt disposed to do it, and the field was open for it, while we were yet alone, how much more, under the more favorable auspices of this new arrangement?

We shall leave for New York before this number goes to press, and shall be unable to furnish anything for it; but we will try to send something for the next.

Detroit, April 15, 1853.

WARREN ISHAM.

P. S. Those persons entitled to premiums for getting up clubs, can have them on application to the office, except our travels, the delivery of which must be delayed some little time yet. The back volumes of the Farmer can be delivered any time.

I scarcely need add that this arrangement makes it necessary that all arrearages should be paid as soon as practicable.

W. ISHAM.

INAUGURAL.

It is usual where a presiding officer is inducted into office, in the popular branch of a legislature, for him to make a short address to those who have placed him in that position. These speeches are brief, but generally contain three important divisions which are: 1st. That the honor is entirely unexpected; 2d. That the duties pertaining to the office, will be performed impartially, and solely with a view to promote the best interests of the people; 3d. That the speaker will look to those over whom he has to preside for support and aid in carrying on the business of legislation in the most useful and economical manner. Such a speech as that, pretty nearly covers the ground of all that we have to say in assuming the place lately occupied by Mr. Isham.

We can say with truth, that we have been very suddenly and unexpectedly called upon to resume a connection with agricultural affairs that has been broken off for some years, but which we hope our readers will find before the end of the present volume, has heretofore been of a very practical nature. In taking the place occupied

by the late editor, we will have to labor under some disadvantages which time and experience only can overcome. The chief of these is a want of personal acquaintance with the supporters of the Farmer. This we hope to remedy at the earliest moment; and in the meanwhile ask that they continue their communications to it, assuring them that all information on the most important as well as the most trivial details, will be received and considered with attention.

In the conduct of the Farmer, we shall endeavor to render its columns as instructive and suggestive to the agriculturist as possible. A monthly journal like the Farmer, in our view, is not expected by its readers to furnish elaborate treatises on all the sciences connected with agriculture, and the mechanic arts. Such treatises no editor, if he attends to the multifarious subjects which each month and each season presents for his discussion, can find room for in a periodical like ours. Indeed, it is from the facts, and the experience, and the data furnished by the class of journals to which the Farmer belongs, that the more abstruse and scientific books on agriculture and its kindred sciences are formed, which, when published, it is the duty of the editor to examine and recommend for the attention of his readers. To render the Farmer practically useful, as a reliable guide, to furnish to its readers accounts of the most approved methods of cultivating crops, either by their own neighbors, or by individuals in other states; to announce to them new arrivals of improved stock, and to give them information of how their stock may be improved at the least expense; to furnish them with suggestions and the experience of others in feeding, rearing, fattening and marketing all kinds of live stock; such as horses, oxen, milk cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, and with correct notices and descriptions of all the various breeds; and generally to give the most approved methods of conducting farm operations, will be the leading object of the Agricultural department of the Farmer. The Horticultural department will be attended to with the same objects in view, of giving a practical knowledge of the best methods of conducting the management of the orchard and the garden; and will furnish descriptions of new fruits, new vegetables, new plants, flowers, with instructions as to their cultivation, and all general information connected with horticulture.

The department more immediately connected with household affairs, and more particularly belonging to our lady subscribers, when they do not fill it themselves, we shall endeavor to make as useful and instructive to them as our means will allow; but we shall look to them for material aid and comfort.

The important interests of education demand that a portion of our journal should be set apart for the diffusion of information connected with that subject, and in filling it, special reference will be had to the improvement of our common schools, both in buildings and in system of instruction in the higher and lower grades, and we look to those whose profession connects them with it, for aid in that department.

We have now filled up two divisions of our inaugural, and will conclude by saying to the friends and subscribers of the Farmer, the paper is yours. To enable us to perform our duties to you in the right spirit and with benefit, we shall look to you for assistance. It is from you

that there must come communications giving accounts of your improvements, of your experiments in bettering your land; of the actual benefits which accrue from new implements or machines; of the actual outlay you have made in carrying out your plans, and the profits you have gained by new and heretofore untried methods of cultivation. In giving your own practice, you will get in return the experience of others. Not only will you learn what is done in your own State, but you will also acquire and draw out from among yourselves much valuable information, suitable to the climate and the productions of this State. To select and place before the farmers of Michigan, each month, and to answer all inquiries within the scope of this journal, will be one of the chief duties. You also are interested in giving it an extensive circulation, for the larger the circulation, the better we shall be enabled to make it a journal superior to any that has been yet published in this State.

The former editor, Mr. Isham, who is about to visit New York, and who will be present at the great exhibition, is associated with us, his correspondence during the summer will prove a valuable and entertaining feature in the Farmer.

R. F. JOHNSTONE.

TO OUR ADVERTISING FRIENDS.

We would notify all who are desirous of availing themselves of the advantages which the Farmer possesses of giving an extensive circulation to their advertisements that their notices must reach us by the twentieth of each month, at the latest. It is our determination to have the Farmer on the tables of our subscribers by the first of every month; and to do this, requires time for the work to be done.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We publish the present month, the list of premiums offered by the Michigan State Agricultural Society. We deem it important to lay these premiums before the readers of the Farmer at the earliest moment, although by doing so we crowd out a number of communications, which will have to wait till the next number for insertion. The list issued this year ought to be carefully studied over by every farmer in the State, and each one should make up his mind from his own knowledge of the capacities of his farm, and the qualities of his live stock, what premiums he will endeavor to win. He cannot win them all; there are few, if they do all that is in their power, that will not either gain one, or come so near it, that they will feel encouraged to make another trial, who have an opportunity of seeing and contending with the experience of others who may enjoy more advantages.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We find by the numerous letters received since the Farmer came into our hands, that a large number of the subscribers have not received their copies regularly. We hope for the future that this important department of the paper will give no cause for complaint. In the meanwhile we ask that all who do not receive their numbers regularly, will let us know it at the earliest moment, that we may remedy any omissions or mistakes.

The March number of the Student has been received from Fowler & Wells.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

S. B. NOBLE, EDITOR.

THE STRAWBERRY.

(Concluded from page 120, of April No.)

The variation only arises from excess of cultivation, many varieties having a tendency to vary from their natural state, become barren, producing flowers deficient in stamens, or pistils, such putting out more runners than the fruit bearing plants, soon crowds them out, and the whole plantation becomes barren. The difficulty may be obviated by cutting off all runners from barren plants, and when making a plantation set out a due proportion of staminate plants, say one to six to supply pollen, for those plants whose stems are deficient.

SELECTION OF VARIETIES.—Among the many varieties of Strawberries that are denominated good, all are not equally productive, in all situations; location and climate have much to do with it. The following are considered among the best varieties for a northern climate: Large Early Scarlet, Keen's Seedling, Hovey's Seedling, Ross Phoenix, Hudsons Bay, Deptford Pine, Prolific Hautbois, Bishops Orange, and the red and white bush Alpines. The two latter have no runners, and are desirable varieties, for edging beds in kitchen gardens, and usually bear through the season. There are also many varieties called good that are not fully tested. Hovey's Seedling is perhaps the largest variety, but is of that class that needs staminate plants as fertilisers, in which case they produce generally large fruit and an abundant crop.

MANURE FOR THE STRAWBERRY.—The following analysis of the Strawberry by B. Kirtland is taken from the Family Visitor. "One hundred and sixteen grains of the ashes of the leaves and stalks were used, immediately after a moderate crop had been taken off.

Silica.....	6.117 grains.
Charcoal and sand.....	3.191 "
Perphosphate of Iron.....	1.515 "
Perphosphate of Lime.....	26.519 "
Magnesia.....	9.903 "
Sulphuric Acid.....	1.469 "
Phosphoric Acid.....	6.970 "
Chlorine.....	0.703 "
Potash.....	33.154 "
Soda.....	2.790 "
Carbonic Acid.....	23.008 "
Organic matter and loss.....	1.739 "

By the above, it will be seen that the Strawberry contains a very large amount of Potash—nearly one-third—and nearly as much of the phosphate of Lime and phosphoric Acid." From the analysis, it follows that potash is an important article of food for the Strawberry, and may be supplied by a liberal use of ashes, in all soils indicating a deficiency of potash, such as sandy or light porous soils.

Phosphate of Lime (Phosphoric Acid properly) is the material which constitutes the bulk of all bones.—Cow dung contains ten per cent of this substance; horse dung five per cent. For the purpose of supplying phosphoric acid to this fruit, the former may be used; but as it is a cold nature, half the quantity each of horse dung and decomposed muck should be mixed with it, mingled well with the surface.

MULCHING THE BEDS.—Spent tan is very highly recommended by Cultivators, spread over the entire sur-

face from one to one and a half inches thick, to protect the soil from too great heat and preserve moisture, and also to keep down weeds. It will also prevent sand and dirt from injuring the fruit during heavy rains.

POMOLOGY.

We anticipate great good to result from the efforts of those engaged in getting up, and sustaining Pomological Conventions. Much has already been done, and much more remains to be done. From the well known character of those engaged in the enterprise, we may expect very favorable results, not only in the science of cultivating fruit, but also the correction of our nomenclature. The science should claim the attention of all engaged in cultivating, whether on a large or small scale. Much benefit may be derived by comparing notes, ascertaining what varieties of fruit do best on certain soils. All varieties of fruit are not adapted to our climate, some that are good in the eastern States are bad here, others that do not succeed well there do well here. Very great inconvenience arises from our defective nomenclature. It is sometimes quite difficult to designate varieties by names, there being many synonyms for the same variety. Names have been given to varieties merely from some real or fanciful resemblance to some well known kind, and disseminated as such, causing great uncertainty as to the real name.

Another difficulty is, that many kinds of fruit, unsaleable in other places, and unworthy of cultivation, have been palmed upon us with fictitious names. And although we may confidently boast of the best of fruit, we are compelled to admit that we have too much that is worthless, and should be wholly discarded. Whatever reasons may have induced some in an early day to cultivate a worthless article is not for us to premise, but the time has gone by when any poor variety of fruit can be cultivated with any plausible excuse. Our facilities now are so great that the very best articles can be obtained, in reasonable time, at fair prices. It is expecting too much, that cultivators will throw away thousands of trees, because the fruit is not the *very best*, when it is such as is generally called good; but it certainly ought to be expected that none but the best of fruit should now be cultivated.

The practice of dwarfing trees has already become quite common, particularly the Pear. Such trees produce fruit earlier, and therefore are sought for with avidity. But we should exercise caution in this respect, for some of our Pomologists of high authority are of opinion that many varieties of Pear dwarfed on Quince are short lived, and few, if any, attain the age they would if on Pear stocks. The period of a few years will determine the point, and at our Pomological Conventions it will be ascertained with more degree of certainty what varieties will succeed best on Quince. It is strongly recommended to those having poor varieties of fruit on their orchards or fruit yards, to begin at once to improve, by grafting and budding; by cutting off limbs say from half inch to an inch and a half in diameter, young thrifty shoots will put out and be suitable for budding by June and July, and a sufficient number of buds may be put in, and form an entire new top the first years growth. It is well known,

that our climate is changable, and sometimes choice varieties of fruit are procured, and in one or two of our severe winters they are killed.

To obviate this difficulty and prevent disappointment, we recommend to purchase trees that are cultivated in this State, when good trees can be obtained, and at fair prices. There are many persons engaged in the cultivation of fruit trees in this State, men of integrity, who are an honor to their calling, and perhaps now able to supply all orders, or soon will be, and of the best varieties of fruit. Such persons should be encouraged in their business, and by procuring trees at home, the complaint will no longer be made that our trees are not acclimated and die. We hope those who want trees will see the propriety of paying out their money in our State, and not send to a foreign State for any article that can be procured at home equally good, many times better, and at a less price.

GRAFTING.

(Concluded from page 121, April No.)

PEARS—We are gratified to observe the increasing interest manifested in the cultivation of Pears. Every fruit yard or garden should have a proper portion of Pear trees. They are as easily raised and bear as soon from grafts as the Apple. Pears should be grafted early this month. For standard trees use Pear stocks, for dwarfs use Quince stocks. Cultivate none but the best varieties. Pears grow well on Thorns for a few years. When Pear, Thorn or Quince stocks cannot be obtained, procure good thrifty Apple trees, and graft as recommended for Plums. The scions will as easily take root, and when well rooted, which is usually after the second years growth, dig them up and cut off *all* the Apple roots and the old stock which is below the Pear roots, and you have a good Pear tree on its own stock. Set out the tree with care and you will have a rich reward for your labor. Grafting on Apple is *only* recommended to those who *cannot* obtain any other stock.—Any one so situated may order a few scions by mail at a trifling expense, and have Pears to eat before they would be likely to obtain Pear stocks to graft upon.

APRICOTS succeed quite well grafted on the Plum, budded on the Peach, or on seedling Apricots. The trees are rather tender and flower so early that they are quite often destroyed by the late spring frosts. The fruit is very delicious, but it is yet quite problematical whether they will be sufficiently hardy for our climate.

QUINCES are raised easily by layers or grafted. On Thorns they make a very good standard. The common Orange or Apple Quince is supposed to be the best bearing, and all things considered, the most desirable to cultivate.

CHERRIES are sometimes grafted, but it should be done very early. The most usual way is to bud in the proper season. There are many very desirable sorts, early, medium and late, easily obtained, and worthy of general cultivation.

PEACHES and Nectarines are generally budded from July to September to perpetuate choice varieties. New varieties are raised from pits, planted in March or April having been frozen during the winter. We have succeeded best in raising Peach trees on rather poor soil.

They are of slower growth, but more hardy than those grown on rich soil.

THE PEACH WORM—CURCULIO—APPLE WORM.

If you have not already begun the war, commence early in this month an aggressive war against the Peach Worm, the Curculio, and the Apple Worm, with a determination not to yield until you obtain victory.

Thoroughly examine all of your peach trees, and when indications exist that there are worms in them, with a sharp-pointed knife remove and destroy them all. Place ashes around the tree, and you will not be likely to have the same work to do again very soon.

The Curculio may not be easily so easily got rid of; but by constantly experimenting, and destroying the insect, some effectual method will soon be discovered to rid ourselves of them. Many experiments have been tried, with apparent success, in some locations. The same experiment in other locations has not been attended with success. Let all begin the work in earnest, and it will soon be accomplished.

The Apple Worm bids fair to be a formidable enemy, and is as much more to be dreaded than the Curculio, as the apple crop is more valuable than the plum. It is known where the Curculio lies during the winter; but with the Apple Worm it is not so. Cultivators are not agreed on this point. Vigorous efforts should be made to ferret out the rogues, and various experiments should be made to destroy them; for should they continue to increase for a few years longer as they have for three or four years past, the entire apple crop will be destroyed.

And we would again urge the importance of fencing fruit yards and orchards, so that hogs can be permitted to run in them to eat the falling fruit. This, we think, would be a very effectual way of destroying the Curculio and Apple Worm; but all cannot do so, therefore other plans should be adopted to destroy them.

From different sections of the State we learn that the prospects are now good for an abundant crop of fruit of all kinds. We hope we shall not have late frosts to blight our prospects.

RENOVATION OF PEACH TREES.

If you have Peach Trees showing symptoms of decay, remove the surface soil from the bole of the tree outward, from one to three feet, according to the size of the tree. Examine the tree, and if any worms are found, dig them out with a short-pointed knife, and procure from some blacksmith-shop a quantity of charcoal dust, cinders, and small pieces of coal, and fill up around the tree, extending out as far as the roots go, with the coal. The effect will be, the tree will grow more rapid, and become healthy, and the quality of the fruit improved.

By placing around the bole of the tree from two to eight quarts of leached or unleached ashes, you will get rid of the peach worm. Replace the ashes if washed away by hard rains.

A HARVEST FOR FLORISTS.—One of the items of expense in the ball to be given by the French Legislative Assembly, in honor of the marriage of the Emperor, is \$25,000 for flowers to decorate the saloons and passages. The music, building, supper and decorations altogether will only come to \$18,000 more.

BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS.

MR. S. B. NOBLE—I will endeavor to redeem my pledge of last month. Many ladies love a flower garden, who have not time—or think they have not—to cultivate annuals. To such, the perennial and biennial plants offer a great variety; and, transplanted into a suitable soil, require little time and less care in bringing forward. The taste in selecting flowers is as different in individuals as the appreciation of a fine painting would be in a promiscuous assembly: it is therefore with some diffidence I make the following select list for the benefit of those who have not time to devote to the subject.

Of *Perennials* I would name first—*Carnations* and *Picotees*—large, double, and of many colors; always beautiful, requiring only the protection of a “heap” of dried leaves in winter.

DIANTHUS, in many varieties, very hardy, like the *Picotee*, to which family it belongs—is always welcome. Who does not love the *Pink* next to the *Rose*?

PUX, in several varieties—red, lilac, white, &c.; indispensable to a flower-garden, new varieties every year increasing.

PEONIES—Several colors besides the old-fashioned red.

SPIREAS—White, pink and double—very fine.

LUPINS—Various shades—some very beautiful.

SOPHORA AUSTRALIS—(*Blue Sophora*)—Similar to the *Lupin*, but larger, more beautiful and shrubby.

DELPHINIUM, (*Bee Larkspur*), and *Siberian do.*; very fine.

ACONITUM, (*Monk's Hood*), Deep blue.

AQUILEGIA, (*Columbine*), in many varieties.

PYRETHRUM, (*Double Feverfew*), A pure white double flower, desirable for bouquets; requires a protection of leaves in winter.

Double Hollyhocks are always desirable in the back-grounds of lawns and gardens: much attention is now being paid to this class of flowers; they are of easy cultivation.

HELIANTHUS MULTIFLORA—the double yellow Sun-flower—is nearly as handsome as the *Dahlia*, and much less troublesome.

HIBISCUS PALUSTRIS—Rose color; resembles the *Hollyhock*, but much larger.

Of the *Perennial Climbers*, the most desirable are the *Honeysuckles*.

LONICERA—The fragrant striped monthly is best.

BEGONIA RADICANS (*Trumpet Creeper*) is a fine climber, and with its long trumpet-shaped blossoms of bright red orange, is very showy.

AMPELOPSIS, (*American Ivy*), with its digital, shining green leaves—its roots clinging for support from every joint—makes a fine screen from the midsummer sun, or beautiful covering for a wall. At *Saratoga* this plant is festooned around columns and arches, and in various forms greets the eye of the visitor with its refreshing verdure.

Of the *Evergreen Perennials*, the *Yuccas* are very beautiful. The late lamented Mr. Downing was very partial to this family of plants, and had several beds, or groups—each variety by itself—in his grounds at *Newburgh*. The *Yucca* somewhat resembles the *Century Plant*, the leaves being narrower, but growing in

the same manner. From the centre of the plant rises a flower-stalk, from two to three feet high, with branches surrounding it, covered with a profusion of milk-white flowers, which continue more than a month in midsummer—its leaves retaining their glossy green alike in summer and winter.

I have not enumerated the sweet, and medicinal herbs and plants; but no garden should be without a variety.

As one of the low, close-running evergreen plants, *THYMUS VULGARIS* (*Thyme*) should have a place, either as edgings to borders, or in masses. It relieves the garden of its cheerless aspect in winter; in summer its delicate flowers afford material for bouquets, and food for the honey-bee.

Of the hardy *Biennials* there are beautiful varieties.

ANTIRRHINUM (*Snap-Drum*) has many shades and colors, from pure white to darkest red. It is indigenous in England, and has the power of withstanding long-continued droughts, and yet retains its pleasant aspect of dark green leaf and curious flower. It blossoms in the autumn of the first year's planting, but seldom lives to the third summer. Seeds of the *Biennials* should be planted every year to insure a succession of bloom. The author of “*Country Rambles in England*,” writing of the *Antirrhinum* *Magus*, says: “It is not generally observed, perhaps, that the flowers of this plant—‘bull dogs,’ as the boys call them—are perfect insect traps. Multitudes of small creatures seek an entrance into the corolla through the closed lips, which upon slight pressure yield a passage, attracted by the sweet liquor found at the base of the germen; but when so admitted, there is no return; the lips are closed, and all advance to them is impeded by a dense thicket of woolly matter which invests the mouth. But this snap-dragon is more merciful than most of our insect traps. The creature receives no injury when in confinement; but, having consumed the nectareous liquor and finding no egress, breaks from its dungeon by gnawing a hole at the base of the tube, and returns to liberty and light. The extraordinary manner in which the corolla of this plant is formed, the elastic force with which the lower limb closes and fits upon the projection of the upper, manifest the obvious design in the great Architect; and the insects are probably the destined agents whereby the germen is impregnated; for, as soon as this is effected, the limbs become flaccid, lose their elasticity, are no longer a place of confinement, but open for the escape of anything that might have entered.”

CAMPANULA—(*Canterbury Bells*)—Blue and white.

DIGITALIS PURPUREA and *ALBA*—(*Foxglove*)—In many varieties; are well-known *Biennials*, and should have a place in the flower-garden. The latter, indigenous in England, is much used in materia medica.

DIANTHUS SINENSIS—(*Chinese Pink*)—In an almost endless number of varieties and shades; some of them variegated and very double; should have a place in every garden.

IPOMOPSIS ELEGANS—Sometimes, improperly, called “*Tree Cypress*,” from its delicate foliage, and flower resembling the *Cypress* vine. It is a showy and desirable plant for cultivation in lawns or gardens.

Honesty or *Satin Flower*, (*LUNARIA BIENNIS*), having curious seed vessels, which remain on the plant late in winter, is worthy of cultivation.

CORYDALIS—(*Fumitory*)—A biennial climber; is a fine indigenous plant, well worthy of care. Its light feathery foliage and long racemes of white, wax-like flowers, are beautiful, trained in any form. *FLORA*.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

TO OUR LADY CORRESPONDENTS.

"CHICKADEE."—A young lady has sent us a copy of the little poem entitled "Chickadee," with a request to publish it. We shall gratify her in some future number.

TRAINING CHILDREN.—"A Parent" at Flushing writes very sensibly on the training of children; but we have not room for the communication in this number. The following extract is in accordance with the opinions of all who have written on the management of children, from Solomon to the present time: "If parents would only endeavor to suit their instruction to the capacities of their children, correcting them when wrong, without harshness, and without show of passion; and approving of their doing right, with just discrimination, and moderation, teaching at the same time that all things should be done with the love and fear of God, there would be fewer complaints of unruly children."

"ENQUIRER IN SEARCH OF A WIFE."—We have a large number of communications on hand in answer to the article published in a late number by "Enquirer." Some are good and suggestive, some spirited, some facetious, but all agree that Enquirer has only to use his five senses with that proper discrimination and good sense necessary in performing so important a duty as that of selecting a wife, and he will have no difficulty in finding in almost every township a fit companion and helpmate. A few extracts from some of the communications, which we are unable to insert in full, will exhibit their spirit and tone:

"Isha" writes that she is a self-made woman. Since she was eight years of age, (which was fifteen years ago,) she has supported herself in various situations, such as doing housework, sewing, and teaching school, at salaries ranging from seven shillings per week to four hundred dollars per year. She also says that several offers have been made her, but her friends have thought her "immeasurably hard to please." She states the qualifications she would like in a husband, all of which we think reasonable; and after examining "Enquirer's" requisitions, seems to think him not at all exacting. She can't sing, don't care about subscribing for a city magazine, but could not dispense well with a certain weekly paper. "Isha," with that peculiarity which belongs to the true woman, informs us in a *postscript* her reply is intended for "Enquirer" alone.

"H. H." appears to sympathize with "Enquirer" in his toilsome search, and has apparently some experience in that line of inquiry; but wickedly suspects that "Enquirer" may be mistaken in the object of his search. "H. H." suggests that some confiding young heart may run against "Enquirer" by mistake, and discover, when it is too late, that instead of a dearly-beloved "Cara Sposa," she is only the connecting link between her lord and that "west eighty acres."

The last two correspondents used a business-like foobcap to answer Enquirer; but the next one is written on a gilt-edged, "Paris"-marked ladies' sheet, in a very feminine hand, and is signed "Elva." Elva does not know that the few words she may write will mollify or relieve the perplexities of Enquirer. She com-

plains that Enquirer has not given to the public "a glimpse of his own merits;" but that while he states he wants a wife, to keep him respectable and comfortable, and to take charge of his house, he does not say he has one, but only possesses a promise of the "west eighty." As the rest of her queries are to the point, and without circumlocution, they are given in her own words: "However, I am inclined to believe, that one who forms so correct an estimate of the qualifications essential to a *good wife*, has *some* virtues, at least. Will he not favor us with a more minute description? Tell us if he is passable looking?—if he could justly appreciate a wife possessed of those endowments he notes as being particularly desirable?—if he has so improved the advantages and imbibed the advice of his good father, that he would not make of his wife a drudge or a slave, but would let "the motto" be, "Let's help one another?" Does he make use of tobacco in any form? Is he a true advocate of the Maine Law? Is he patient, good-tempered, and willing to *help* to keep himself respectable and comfortable, as well as his wife? And furthermore, will he give the location of the 'west eighty'? Do I ask too much of the Enquirer?—Elva.

A "Daughter of the West" shows a remarkable degree of that sturdy independence that is of the right stamp. She thinks that "her husband ought to be possessed of unshakable integrity in all his dealings, should spend his evenings at home, and gladden his whole household with his pleasant demeanor." As to the eighty acres of land, she considers them of small account, if "Enquirer" possesses energy and ability of his own. Besides, the eighty acres might be situated on the back part of his father's lot, without a road near it—a position far from pleasant, for she would like to see what was going on in the world. She also thinks that among the duties of a husband, he ought to consult his wife occasionally, keep all things in order, and "always have a good pile of wood at the door." We think the "Daughter of the West" is a pretty shrewd, practical girl, and when she is mated will do her share towards adding to the common stock of worldly wealth.

A communication without any name, confesses the fair writer's astonishment that "Enquirer" should have had any difficulty in finding what he is in search of. She does not think his standard at all too high; and takes up her pen to defend her sex from the injustice which she thinks is done to her sisters by "Enquirer." She does not think it would be correct to give names, but she knows a number of ladies in her vicinity, who would reach the standard set up by Enquirer.

"Anna A." writes a few words to "Enquirer," to help him out of his quandary. She does not wonder he finds no one to suit him, as he seems to be more in want of a housekeeper, and an excuse for obtaining a title to land, than a real live wife, with a warm heart in her bosom. She is surprised that a gentleman, who certainly evinces some talent, should suppose that eighty acres of land was "the open sesame to the heart of any lady possessing the qualifications he enumerates." She also knows two or three young ladies who come up to his standard. [The permission requested by Anna is given; but let her remember to be *practical*.]

Mrs. M. M. warns her young and inexperienced sisters to be on the look out for this "Enquirer," as there must be something wrong about him, to have driven him, with all his advantages, to the necessity of advertising for a wife. She cannot imagine that a young man, only twenty-five years old, with a good education, and eighty acres of land, could have been driven to such extremities without a just cause. So she exclaims, "Girls, be on the look out!" And we say so too.

"Stella" inscribes the following lines to "Enquirer," with a request that we will throw them under the table if we do not think them worthy a place in the Ladies' Department. She can draw her own inference when she sees them here:

If Providence should give to thee
Just such a wife as one should be,
To suit thy wishes—"none too great"—
Could'st thou her goodness fitly meet?

Hast thou thy duties in this sphere
Considered well as they 'll appear?
Or dost thou think all duties lie
Beneath a woman's careful eye?

While you command, must she obey,
And own thy undisputed sway?
Or may she share in this with thee—
Obey and rule, both equally?

Canst thou, with kindly sympathy,
Meet all a wife's perplexity?
And with sweet kindness' potent power
Drive clouds from many a sad'ning hour?

Thou would'st not wish a heart to win
Which pity never dwelt within;
Which would not strive to heal a grief,
And bring to sorrow some relief?

No: this is gentle woman's part,
It brightens and adorns the heart:
But bears it not as fair a hue
When it adorns man's nature too?

To that fair being who shall give
Her heart to thee "while ye shall live,"
Shall these pure graces sweetly shine,
As they around thy life entwine?

If thou in truth such worth possess,
Long be thy life of happiness:
A gentle wife be given thee,
That shall above all "rubies" be.

Kalamazoo, March 2, 1853.

STELLA.

For the Michigan Farmer.

RAMBLE BACK TO NEW ENGLAND.

(Continued from last number.)

And here I am puffing at the door of the little faded red school house. And as sure as I live it does not stand in the path, but it stands in the street, and the back side of it makes just so much fence. But the road has, obligingly sheered off to one side, and left a nice little green for the children to play upon. I enter, pausing at the door, not to drop, but let slowly down the longest and most demure curtsy imaginable. When I was suddenly brought up, and imagination sent whizzing from the past to the present, by the entrance of the Farmer. Almost the first thing that attracted my attention was the article, "The School and the School House," which I read with interest and perfect sympathy for the unfortunate, and, I think, unjust allusion to Connecticut schools. It was an unfortunate moment for such an assertion to meet my eye,

and I must say that I felt somewhat indignant, and a strong desire to pick a bone with the author. That his father has witnessed uncalled for severity, in Connecticut schools I have no doubt; but that it was peculiar to them, as he seems to intimate, I do doubt. I have heard of far greater outrages upon humanity committed by teachers in New York than I ever did in Connecticut. The evil has been general throughout the length and breadth of the land. For this, however, teachers are far less responsible than the complaining parents, who have created the very necessity for such a result. It was fifty years ago just as it is now. All the great overgrown boys in the district poured into the winter school. And many, from a painful sense of their inferiority think to invest themselves with a degree of consequence by bullying the master and setting all law and order at defiance. How I pity the young and inexperienced teacher of such a school. I would rather be Daniel in a den of lions; for their vicious jaws were restrained by the hand of an angel, while Satan himself leads on these weak and foolish boys.

The law of the school must be like the law of the Medes and the Persians—absolute, from which there is no appeal; and it must be maintained at whatever cost—by fair means if possible; those failing, if you will even have it so by foul.

A conscientious, intelligent and experienced teacher may find his way to the hearts of his scholars, and gain such an ascendancy over them, that he can lead them whithersoever he will, they will have no wish to resist his authority. But even in such a school as this, there may be some sudden outbreak or gross breach of propriety—which would call for a summary application of a striped jacket, or expulsion. But where you find one such school, you will find ten the reverse. A young man just hatched from the shell of boyhood, has had a sip at the fountain of knowledge, and his thirsty soul clamors for more!—more! But he is poor, and must look around for some friendly means with which to help himself to another draught. He sees nothing in which he can engage so congenial to feelings as teaching. He is modest, and offers his services low; which are eagerly secured by some ignorant and penurious district, and he is duly installed in the pedagogue's chair. He means to do well, but he has not power of character sufficient, either to gain or retain any permanent influence over his rough scholars, and is literally at the mercy of their impulses. Perhaps he has made the mistake common to young teachers, issued a superabundance of rules and by-laws to start upon, allowing no time for acquaintance to produce interest and attraction, and he finds too late after that they prove but so many snares to entangle him.

And then the parents are so kind to the young teacher, they even wish to relieve him of the trouble of thinking for himself. And they kindly tell him what he must do, and what he must not. And, my children must study this, and they must not study that. And, I don't think it is necessary to punish children in school. I send mine to school to learn, not to be whipped; and all this very likely in the bearing of the child or children. And he goes farther, and says to his boys if he lays a finger on you take your books and come home, for I shall not sustain a brute who whips little children."

Now, does not this father take the very course cal-

ted to make his child deserve punishment? And would it not be strange if the school, under such influences, should progress with a decent degree of quiet and profit? And is it strange that anarchy and confusion reigns? that the scholars have conquered and the master is subdued? and not from his own fault, for he has done what he could. But the parents may take to themselves all the honor and glory of this hubbub.

There has been no length of time in my life that I have not been personally interested in schools, either as a scholar, a teacher or patron. It is a subject upon which I feel the deepest interest, and an interest which I watch with a wary eye. I have yet five children under fifteen years to educate, and I would as soon bid them to lie, or send them forth to steal, as tell them that their teachers had no right to chastise them. I do not conceive that the influence of the one would be much more injurious than the other.—And should one of my children be unjustly and unreasonably punished, I certainly should sustain the teacher, as by far the lesser evil. For I cannot conceive of a greater evil than the subversion of school government.

The teacher has, and ever will have my strongest and heartiest sympathy. My very back even now aches from sheer sympathy with the tired teacher, who feels ten times the anxiety for the improvement of his scholars that their stupid parents often do. If they err, let us throw the mantle of charity over their faults. And when you have made generous provision for the support of your schools, and provided them with well qualified and professional teachers, then lay on your exactions, but till then hold up a trifle.

Your correspondent speaks of governing children by appeals to their better nature—this is both proper and desirable, when there is a better nature to appeal to. But in the construction of many minds, this item seems to have been entirely forgotten. How many a child who has been nurtured by intelligent and pious parents—who ever appealed tearfully and prayerfully, to his better nature, and that only, has gone deliberately on, in the face of the law of love, to ruin and disgrace. Now I think, and another long ago thought, that an appeal of another kind made to his *worse* or more sensitive nature would have been far more efficacious in keeping him in the straight and narrow way. And yet another child in the same family has grown up pure and lovely, under the same influences.—Why? Because their dispositions and temperaments are diverse. And the homely old adage proves true in the training of children, "what is one man's meat is another man's poison."

I do not deery the power of moral suasion, or the law of love in the government of children. It ought to be the first aid called upon, and so long as it is effectual, the only aid. Did I think differently, I should prove ingrate, and a recreant to my early school memories. My early school days were passed under the benign influence of the law of love—and in Connecticut to; and in that same old red school house, from which, the unceremonious intrusion of the Farmer so suddenly ejected me. And of all those days I have not *one* unpleasant recollection, either connected with myself or others. In many respects it was a model of perfection. For neatness, quiet, good order, and polite and respectful behavior, I have never seen its equal.

As your correspondent says, great changes have taken place in schools; some for the better, and some for the worse, I think. The capabilities of children are better understood, and their intellectual wants are supplied to a surfeit. But I am not sure that a more stable foundation for a thorough education was not oftener laid in the old fashion, plodding school of Connecticut, than in our modern hotbeds of learning.

I spent time enough on the never to be forgotten key of old Webster, and the Assembly's Catechism, to have gone (at the modern pace of skip and jump) over what are called the common branches, some of the sciences, take a step or two in mathematics, a good deal of latin, and french enough to make me a fool.

But I do not think I should know any more now, for such a promotion. I have an impression that this long contest with untangible and incomprehensible ideas served to discipline and strengthen, if it did not enlighten the mind. Just go to school with me, of a Saturday's morning, and behold us partake of our Saturday's mental repast. Silence itself is hushed. Every little arm is folded, and a catechism is peeping up through the crook of every other elbow. There is but one class to day:—in the first place we read the catechism through, then study it for a space, and then recite it, many of us without missing a word; and then as a dessert to this dish of strong meat, a historical catechism is served up, which takes the whole range of Bible history, and for which we have an eager relish. To-morrow we shall go with bright faces and cheerful steps to recite it all over again to the deacons, and get many a pat of commendation for our smartness. And I do not suppose that the idea ever entered their heads that we did understand a good portion of what we recited so fluently.

And if I had not a contrary fit on, I would own, that a very slight qualm creeps over me when I think of the interminable long doctrinal expositions, the requirings, and forbidings, and reasons annexed, &c., &c.

But for all that I persist that the influence was kind and subduing.

Mr. R. shows us a pretty picture, and one which I always like to look upon; and in return, at some future time, I will endeavor to show him one as pretty.

YELLOW BUTTER IN DEMAND.—It is probable that many farmers in the Southwest part of this State send the larger part of the product of their dairies to Chicago, where we notice that there is a complaint of the pale, tallowy color of the butter that is brought to market. This is the effect of the feed which is given to cattle at this season of the year. There is no use in arguing that the butter is just as good, when public opinion has settled that yellow is the right color. There are two simple ways of giving a better color to winter made butter, one natural, and the other artificial, but both perfectly harmless. The first is if you have yellow carrots or beets, feed them to your cows. If you have neither in sufficient quantities to feed them, take two or three carrots, wash them clean, grate them, and let the pulp steep in a quart of milk over night, and in the morning strain this milk into your churn before you commence churning. Your own judgment will direct you as to the proper quantity to use. Be careful and not get so much as to make the butter taste of it. The alstringham carrot is the best for this use.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDUCATION—ITS IMPORTANCE TO FARMERS.

BY A LADY.

(Concluded from the last number.)

Many among the farming communities of our State, never enjoyed early advantages for education. Their parents were perhaps pioneers when New York or Ohio were new, and from isolated locations, or straightened circumstances, failed to give them suitable advantages. They have paid, and still are paying the penalty, in many a mortification endured, and many an advantage foregone. Let a remembrance of what their wishes have been, stimulate them in their exertions for their children. Let the latter receive what *should have been* the parents' as well as what is more properly and directly their due, of advantage and opportunity. It is our privilege to live over *our* lives in our children's, and in them to remedy the defects of our own education, provided we are capable of discovering what these defects are.

Farming as a business, a *profession*, will never find its true level, or be invested with its appropriate dignity, till farmers and their families are *better educated*. We have some among us of culture and intelligence, who are the ornaments, and should be the pride of our rural districts. From such, agricultural and educational interests have a right to expect much, for to them much power for good has been committed. It is to be earnestly hoped that the influence of such will be felt outside their own home circles, in behalf of thorough education. There is a large class amid our farming population, who have never received but a meagre and limited education. Many are shrewd men, qualified to transact ordinary business. Men perhaps, who read and think some, but who are not in any enlarged or literal sense, *educated*. They may be doing much for agricultural interests, and maintaining a respectable position in society; are doing well for themselves and families, even with their limited mental culture; and they may be tempted to hope their *children* may do as well with *no more*. Let such weigh well the *justice* of such views, as well as carefully consider their policy, before they decide to restrict and limit their children's advantages to those enjoyed by themselves. Let them carefully review their many mortifications, their numerous lost opportunities for bettering their fortunes, their foregone enjoyments of society, and of many rational, and unanimal pleasures; and while in contemplating the position they occupy, with gratitude for their many blessings, let them *look up to such an one as a finished education would have fitted them for*, with feelings of laudable ambition for their children.

Moreover this is an age of progress, and an education which would have served another generation, may not answer for this. It is emphatically an age, when old things are passing away, and all things are becoming new, and its exigencies can only be *well* met by those whose minds are trained to active and efficient thought.

Must *humanity, science, progress*, marshal their hosts from the ranks of artificial life, from the crowded streets of cities, where man jostles his fellow man in the ea-

ger press for business and head; where stifled air and unnatural modes of life levy such contributions upon the physical? Shall the tillers of the soil, who supply the essentials of life to the living masses of the city, and whose own tables are spread with all life's necessities directly from the hand of nature, be contented to be "passive and mute spectators of the scenes" that are transpiring at home and abroad, and all around them? "Shall they bind up all their interests and feelings in the interchange of commodities, or the sordid question of profit and loss?" Shall such be contented with their services to the world because they have helped to feed it. From what department of society shall the places of those who are falling in the ranks of science and art, in the service of God and their country, be mostly supplied, if not from that which is the most independent and reliable in our country? O give to the generation in which you live, ye who till the fertile western lands, teeming with life and vegetation; give in your educated families, living exemplifications of what can be accomplished in your noble vocation, amid the simple serene and instructive scenes of nature. Be something more than machines yourselves; encourage your children to be something more than mere animal drudges—beasts of burthen. If you would have your children farmers or farmers' wives, see to it that they are *educated, intellectual, thinking* ones. Be determined that your children shall be *so* educated that they shall be ready for any service or station to which Providence may call them. Be willing to make sacrifices, if need be, *great ones*, to the attainment of this end. Stimulate and encourage all right moral and mental development in your children. Make them feel that you value their progress and culture more than you do the improvement of any or all other things upon your premises. Begin when they are little to teach them the value of knowledge. Teach them all you know yourselves. Buy them books, and accord them ungrudgingly, time and facilities for reading them. Books are so cheap now, none should be deprived the privilege of reading. What is spent in most farmers' families for tobacco, and in the extensive use of tea and coffee, would keep the family well supplied with books full of stirring and suggestive thoughts, that might influence all their future lives. In your occasional contacts with the outer world, gather up all the fragments of information you can, and distribute at your own fireside. Glean all that is improving, elevating, desirable, that you may find in other walks of life, for the benefit of the home circle.

When your children are old enough, let them go from you to schools of a higher order than you may find at your own door. Don't start at the expense. If your business will not admit of it, better abandon it, and in all haste get into one that will. Make great sacrifices to give them advantages, and teach *them* to do the same. A strong desire on the part of parents and children, with concurrent energy and resolution, will suffice to overcome obstacles and difficulties of an ordinary nature. If there was no other way you might sell half your farm, and by scientific culture and extra skill and industry, raise as much again upon the other half, as you now do upon the whole. There are many of your

sons and daughters who are sighing in secret for educational privileges such as they cannot find at home, but which are withheld from them by ignorance of, or indifference to their value, or from such sordid motives, as should make one blush for the poor *earth-worms*, amid the light and intelligence of the eye. I know of one farmer, who counts his cultivated acres by hundreds, and who made it part of his yearly business to add "a lot of land" to his possessions, till he had one for each of his numerous family of children—who could never be made to feel that it was *right or consistent* for him to incur the expense of sending them from home to school. He was in the yearly habit of recounting his burthens of taxation for the district school, and thought he gave his children the "best education he could afford to." Some of his daughters would have cheerfully resigned all claims to patrimony could they have been educated as they desired. But aside from the expense of tuition, books, board, and better clothing than was necessary at home, **HOW COULD THEY BE SPARED?** A girl must be hired, or some of the interests of the farm would suffer. The wool must be taken care of, butter and cheese made as ever, and nothing be suffered to run behind. Such an outlay, such an extravagance as a "*hired girl*" was not to be thought of for a moment. The daughters bowed their necks to the yoke—his sons settled down into stupid drudges—the man added to his broad acres, improved his breed of cattle, purchased valuable horses—laid heavy burthens upon his wife and daughters, and at last died, bequeathing to his family his property, and to the world a patriarchal number of coarse, illiterate, narrow minded children. They all occupy inferior positions in society—and for lack of shrewdness and intelligence, are fast frittering away the accumulations of his toil.

If the man who causes two blades of grass to grow in the place of one, is a benefactor of his race, how much more so is he who shall cause to emanate from the uncultivated fields of ignorance, any rays of light and intelligence? Who shall give to the agricultural or general interests of the country, sons and daughters, competent to sustain themselves and trusts committed to them amid the exciting stirring exigencies of the times.

"For this is the age of toiling brains,
Of liberties won, and broken chains,
Of men of right and men of might.
Whose heads, not hands, decide the fight."

Such are no worthless *drift wood*, floating aimlessly down the stream of time, to be stranded in their progress upon the desolate shores of a useless probation—but however hid from the observation of the great world, they will in departing surely "leave behind them
Footprints on the sands of time."

DUTIES OF TEACHERS AND PARENTS.

(Concluded from last number.)

Adrian, Jan. 14, 1853.

The children, teachers should as far as practicable, govern by moral restraint, or, as friend Randall has it in the January number of the Farmer, by the law of love; but cases will be likely to occur in which this mode of governing will fail to produce obedience, and in such cases order must be preserved, though the application of the rod becomes necessary to insure it. Much improvement has

been made in the aspect of education since the commencement of the present school fund system, and much still remains to be done ere we shall have reached the summit of improvement.

But why talk of gaining the summit, while so much of the foreground lies uncultivated; or why commence this erection of a stately edifice, without a permanent foundation? and might it not be a task equally difficult, to store with useful knowledge the mind of a child, which is both mentally and morally deformed, by an improper course of training in the nursery? From observation I have found that a large portion of the children of my acquaintance, through parental indulgence, have acquired the habit of having things their own way, before they were old enough to send to school. On this subject the following testimony is in point: A teacher being asked what period of ten years in a man's life he would choose to take charge of his instruction, in order to secure the greatest amount of improvement, replied, "*give me the first ten.*" And to the same point, Lord Brougham remarked, that if a child were allowed to run uncultivated for six years, no course of after training, would repair the breach. From the best evidence within my reach, it is my deliberate opinion, that most if not all the evils, moral, and physical, with which community are taxed, are as necessarily the result of improper training in childhood, as that effect follows cause in any other department of the government of the natural world.

Now if these conclusions are correct, is it not self evident that education should commence in the nursery. And as the first six years are spent almost exclusively with the mother, it must be equally evident she is to be their instructor. This would throw a responsibility on mothers which, without a liberal education themselves, they would be unable to discharge in that efficient manner that would at once insure order and happiness in the domestic circle, and place her offspring in the best possible state to receive and appreciate the after culture necessary to fit them for a useful life. As a starting point to a system of universal education, let all females be liberally educated, remembering to keep in view the fact that they live for the good of their race, rather than shine in the halls of science or of fashion and folly. Yours, &c.

WM. TEN BROOK.

REMEDY FOR THE BITE OF A MAD DOG.—As the cry of mad dogs has been raised, the following, which we clip from an exchange, may be worth a perusal:

"A Saxon forroster, by name Gastell, now of the venerable age of 82, unwilling to take to the grave with him a secret of such import to mankind, has made public in the *Leipsic Journal*, the means which he had used for fifty years, and wherewith he affirms, he has rescued many fellow-beings and cattle from the fearful death of hydrophobia. Take immediately warm vinegar, or tepid water, wash the wound clean therewith, and then dry it;—pour then upon the wound a few drops of muriatic acid, because mineral acids destroy the poison of the saliva, by which means the evil effect of the latter is neutralized."

TO KEEP A STOVE BRIGHT BY TWO APPLICATIONS A YEAR. Make a weak alum water, mix your "British lustre" with it, put two spoonsful to a gill of alum water; let the stove be cold, brush with the mixture, then take a dry brush and dry lustre, and rub the stove until it is perfectly dry. Should any part before polishing become so dry as to look gray, moisten it with a wet brush, and proceed as above.

ADVICE FROM CALIFORNIA.

BY A WASHTENAW FARMER.

Nelson Creek, Butte Co., Quartz Township, Cal.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed I send you two dollars in gold dust to pay you for the subscription for the Farmer for 1852 and 1853, and I wish you to send it addressed as usual to my family at Northfield, Whitmore Lake, Michigan.

[The writer here refers in a very gratifying manner to the Farmer, and then proceeds as follows:]

You may think it strange, after reading the glowing tales that have been told of California, that a man that has safely reached this golden land, should think of returning to Michigan to live on a farm and study agricultural pursuits; but such is my case; and I think that any man who leaves his farm and friends in Michigan, and comes here to better his fortune, will reap a full harvest of disappointment, and see a great deal more of the elephant than his tusks or his trunk into the bargain. If he is troubled with the yellow disease, called the California Fever, it will speedily cure him of it so that he will have no relapse, more especially if he comes the over land route. A man that is healthy, and can endure hard labor, may, by economy and a steady application to the severest kind of hard work, make money a little faster than he can in Michigan; but he must dispense with all the comforts of life, and be continually exposed to danger and hardships.

Mining for gold is the principal business here at present, and it always will be so, in my opinion; but the time for making a quick fortune is past; although there will be gold dug here for many years to come. California is too mountainous to ever become an agricultural State; altho' I admit there are some valleys which are very productive; but when you recollect it never rains here in summer, it must be allowed that the lands will need irrigation to make it pay.

The winter has been very severe here in the mountains this winter. The snow fell on the mountains in this vicinity, in December and January, to the depth of twenty feet. At the present date the weather is very pleasant.—The severity of the winter has caused great suffering here for the want of a good supply of provisions. The snow was so deep it was impossible to get provisions to the mines, but it has settled so now, that men can walk over it and carry provisions on their backs from fifteen to twenty miles. Many have died while traveling through the snow. But such is the fate of many a fine fellow that came here with high hopes of obtaining a rapidly made fortune.

Wishing you much success in your honorable occupation, I remain your friend.

IRA H. OWEN,

From Northfield, Washtenaw county.

[Enclosed we found the "dust," which was sold to our neighbor Geo. Doty, and applied the proceeds as friend Owen desired. We also forward him a few numbers of the Farmer to his address in California, and hope they will give him as much satisfaction as we received from perusing his letter.—Ed.]

Moore, Anderson & Co., of Cincinnati, informs us they are about to publish an abridged edition of Hauna's Life of the celebrated divine, Dr. Chalmers.

A WORD FROM A PRACTICAL FARMER ON DRILLING.

FRIEND ISHAM:—Permit me to say a few words about the drill system. I find that I differ in opinion from some of my brother farmers on this subject. I have used a drill for three years past. In sowing, I often sow a part of the same field broad cast, and so far as my experience goes, the advantage seems to me to be altogether on the side of the drill. I have watched with care from the time of sowing, until the present time, the fields where both modes have been used side by side, and my conclusion is that the drilled portions of the field stands the winter and the spring better than the portions sown broad cast. In the drill system also, there is one great advantage, and that is in seeding with clover. So far as my experience goes, I have never had any difficulty in getting my clover seed to take evenly and well since I used a drill. I make all my drills run north and south. I know that many object to the use of the drill, because their land is not entirely free from stumps and stones, but we might well wish the land free from all obstacles to do good even work. With a little patience all these things can be overcome. One of my friends came ten miles to borrow my drill last fall, and to try it for the first time. His farm was timber land, and he complained greatly of his wheat heaving every spring; but there has been nothing of that kind on his crop this spring. I can with the utmost confidence recommend the drills manufactured by J. A. Haviland, of Ann Arbor, for cheapness and durability, and for ease of draught, and I think that we ought to support our own manufacturers instead of sending east for implements which can be manufactured close at home in our own State.

Rochester, April 8, 1853.

WOLVERINE.

[Remarks.—There are two or three points that our friend "Wolverine" is not explicit enough on. The first is, that from his own experience, he does not tell us why he prefers the drill, except because it helps the seeding with clover. Does it save seed? Does it give a heavier crop off the same amount of land? Does it pay for the expense of using it? To make his recommendation valuable to his brethren, after an experience of three years he ought to be able to tell how much it *saves*, or how much it *gains*.

Again, he says his friend used it, and found that his fields this year did not heave where it was used. Now, we should like to know, if he had any part of the same fields where he used the drill, sown broadcast, and if that part heaved? It must be recollected that this winter has been unusually mild, and that it is likely land that would heave under the effects of a more severe winter, might not be effected this spring.—Ed.]

TRIALS OF REAPERS AND MOWERS IN OHIO.—The Executive Committee of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture have given notice that there will be an exhibition and trial of reaping and mowing machines at Wooster, on or about the first week of July next, and it is hoped that a general exhibition of farm implements will also be made on the occasion. No premiums will be awarded except on mowers and reapers. The rules and premiums will be published on the 20th of April, in pamphlet form, and copies can be obtained by addressing W. W. Mather, Columbus.

ON GROWING POTATOES.

GRASS LAKE, March 8th, 1853.

MR. ISHAM, Dear Sir—I suppose you will let a fellow have a little talk with you, and not charge him much.—Well, then, as light straws show which way the wind blows, if you please we will converse a little in the potato line. Now, then, as I am a great lover of potatoes, almost unprecedented, I have watched the course of the potato rot with a jealous eye, hoping that I might find something, (as regards cause and cure,) in the books; but nothing did I find, that looks practical. Some ascribe it to one thing, and some another. Hence I conclude one man's opinion is as weighty as another, allowing they are loaded alike with common sense. Well, now for my opinion.

I think the rot is brought about by improper culture and too much moisture. But, says one, I have taken unwearied pains to do it right. That may be; but after all, all are liable to err. I know a man that planted and killed his potatoes as large as bushel and a half baskets, the result was, (it being a dry season,) small, scabby, sickly potatoes, the size of musket balls, and smaller; while his neighbors, not wishing to take too much pains in hilling, had pretty fair potatoes. The fact was that those that were slightly hilled, got the benefit of all the light showers that passed along; whereas, speaking after the manner of men, those that had the slightest tillage were the most healthy. Owing to similar modes of the former culture I think the constitution of the potatoe (the greatest of succulents) has become partially undermined; so much so, that our wet seasons make sweeping work amongst them. Or, in other words, they have become so effeminate and weakly that they cannot stand too much wet weather.

In some localities people think the Rot has disappeared forever. I hope so; but I guess the first wet season, with their present mode of culture, will disappoint many.—Why, across the Atlantic, the past season they have had plenty of rain and a growing time; consequently, great straw, mildew, blight, and the potato Rot to boot. My land is almost too heavy a soil for potatoes, being composed in part of rock, gravel, and some sandy patches, particles of lime, &c., good for wheat and grass, quite rolling, here and there a small basin. Of late years potatoes have invariably rotted in the basins in wet seasons.—heavy showers fill them half full of water, which generally takes a day or two before disappearing, while on the rim of said basins the potatoes would be quite good.—That proves to me that too much moisture is a damage.—Sandy lands I consider the best of all for potatoes. Being open and porous, it will drink up a small shower of rain and not seem to undergo any inconvenience, whatever. The past season, with us, was quite dry; nevertheless, my potatoes were pretty good; few in a hill, but large.—I think they would make an Irishman smile. About one hundred bushels to the acre.

MODE OF CULTURE.—Plowed deep and fine, drew slight furrows, planted four feet and a half each way. After planting gave them a top-dressing of house ashes. The seed was prepared by quartering; that is to say, the largest; medium sized halved, and small ones planted whole. In planting I filled up the furrows within an inch or two

of the surface, put three pieces in a hill, covered from two to four inches. In the fore part of the season, used the cultivator pretty often, so as to keep the ground from baking and kill the grass. Late in the season, being satisfied that it was quite dry enough, I plowed them out each way, three furrows in a row; just deep enough to sprinkle a little soil around the vines. That was all the hoeing they got. The reason for planting so great a distance apart, is to let them have a chance to breathe and see what is going on around them. But, says one, have potatoes got eyes, that they want to see? Certainly they have.—Who has not noticed, in passing through a potato yard about the time they are coming to maturity; especially after a smart shower of rain and a few days of genial sunshine. The growing propensity of the things would seem to crack the surface of mother earth, whereby they might take a sly peep at the beauties of Creation. Indeed some would be so bold as to protrude into open daylight. Poor things, if not gathered in time, generally speaking, they get green cheeks and frosty noses to pay them for their temerity.

Well, Mr. Editor, if you have any new light on the subject, please to communicate. J. M. SANFORD.

[Mr. S.'s mode of cultivating the potato, and remarks on planting, are very seasonable at this time, but we do not think a crop of one hundred bushels to the acre would more than pay the expense of cultivation; and we hope his next crop will be heavier. His remarks relative to choosing a dry spot for potatoes, is correct. We would like to know whether any of our readers have ever tried potatoes on a clover sod, or on a piece of sward that had been planted with corn first after breaking up, and then planted with potatoes the next year.—Ed.]

PHENOMENON IN FRUIT CULTURE.

ARGENTINE, Jan. 13, 1853.

MR. ISHAM: I observed Mr. C. A. Chipman's inquiries in the January number this time, in regard to the cleaving of the bark from his apple trees. In the fore part of June last, when preparing my trees, I found several plum, peach, and apple trees in the same condition, and being alarmed for the safety of my trees, I and my boys examined all the others immediately. We found therein all stages of the disease; some with the bark loose clear round, others half way, and others just beginning to open. I first thought my trees would all die: I took my knife and made every examination possible, believing that there is a cause for every effect. Upon reflecting on the peculiarities of the season, the state of cultivation my trees were in, I came to the conclusion that the backwardness of the spring, and sudden change from cold to warm weather, produced a sudden rush of sap from the root, and my trees not having been washed for two years past, the roots became hard; consequently, not expanding when the vigorous growth commenced, the bark burst, and as the inside continued to grow, it caused the bark to cleave from the tree. We took our knives and cut the remaining part of the bark full of gashes in every direction, and gashed all that were threatened with the malady; the consequence was the trees did well, and I resolved for time to come to wash them more frequently with soap suds, and thus keep the bark elastic and soft, and to prevent another disaster of the kind. A. MIDDLEWORTH.

THE AGRICULTURAL LECTURES AT THE UNIVERSITY.

The free Course of Lectures which are now being delivered at the Michigan University, on the Science of Agriculture, ought to attract very general attention from the farming community. The Lecturers in the several divisions, as announced in the Circular of the Regents, and and which we publish in this number, enjoy an excellent reputation in this State, as being thoroughly versed in the subjects of which they are to treat. There is just one defect about these lectures, they can only be heard by a few, and the season of the year at which they are delivered, renders it impossible for many to be present who would undoubtedly be desirous of listening to them at a less busy time for the practical farmer. Even the young men cannot be spared off the farm now. This being the case, would it not be proper to have them reported in such a shape that they would be generally read? Such a report would also give a better idea throughout the agricultural community of the State, of the advantages which the institution affords for gaining a good and sound acquaintance with the sciences, the theories and the most approved practices that are now considered necessary for the successful farmer to know.

The Circular issued by the Regents is as follows:

COURSE OF LECTURES ON AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

The Board of Regents would respectfully announce to the agriculturists of the State, that there will be given a free course of lectures in the University of Michigan, upon Agricultural Science, commencing the 27th day of April, and closing the 28th day of June. During this time there will be from three to four lectures daily. (Saturdays excepted.)

These lectures will embrace the following topics:

FIRST.—Lectures by the Rev. Charles Fox, principal Editor of the Farmer's Companion, on Theoretical and Practical Agriculture. In this course will be embraced the subjects of Organic Chemistry—The origin and nature of soils, with their different varieties and adaptation to different crops—The different varieties of Manure, both mineral and animal—Mode of tilling and preparing for different crops—The principles and practice of Horticulture in all its departments—A full account of the insects that prey upon plants—A description of the different varieties of domestic animals, their diseases, mode of breeding, improving, &c., &c. It is designed that this course shall be eminently practical in its character, and from the well known reputation of the Lecturer as a Practical Agriculturist, long a resident in the West, his knowledge of English, French and German Agriculture, acquired from actual observation, as well as his extensive literary and scientific acquirements, it is confidently believed, that it will prove greatly advantageous to the agricultural interests of the State.

SECOND.—Lectures by Prof. S. H. Douglass, on the Elements of Chemistry, Chemistry applied to the Arts, Meteorology, and Climate. In the delivery of this course, the extensive Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus of the Institution, will be brought into requisition, affording a series of experimental illustrations, both highly useful

and attractive, and such as will give a knowledge and interest in the sciences that cannot be acquired in any course of private instruction without these helps. In this course the subject of soil analysis will also be fully dwelt upon.

THIRD.—Lectures by Prof. A. Sager, upon the general and comparative organization of plants, from which the principles of their classification will be deduced and illustrated; and vegetable physiology, comprising the source and mode of nutrition of plants, and their various modes of development and dissemination, also an outline of their geographical distribution.

A parallel course on the general and comparative anatomy and physiology of animals—their classification, habits and relations to human interests, will be given during the term.

The subjects will be fully illustrated by diagrams, by practical field demonstrations, and by the use of a fine microscope.

In addition to the above courses, occasional lectures will be given upon Geology and Mineralogy, by Prof. Douglass, in which will be embraced the useful applications of the science of mining, drainage, construction of public works, &c.

In making this the first announcement of an Agricultural Course of Lectures in the University of Michigan, the Board of Regents hope and trust, that they will be sustained in their efforts to make the institution useful to all classes of community. To those who wish to pursue a more extended course than that embraced in the above lectures, they would say, that in revising the courses of study, they have arranged a scientific as well as classical one; in the former of which it is designed to prepare young men for the practical duties of life. Students can now be admitted to any class in college, upon exhibiting satisfactory evidence that they have made such attainments as will enable them profitably to go on with the class to which they propose admission.

As the lectures are necessarily dependent upon each other, students are requested to be prompt in their attendance upon the first lectures, and thus have the advantage of the entire courses.

Good board and lodging can be obtained at from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per week.

Any further information will be given on application to Prof. L. Fausquelle, Secretary of the Faculty, Ann Arbor.

JAMES KINGSLEY,

Chairman of Ex. Com. Board Regents.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN,
March 14, 1883.

CHITTAGONG FOWLS.—Mr. N. A. Prudden, of Ann Arbor, under date of Feb. 22, writes that he is breeding the Chittagong and Shanghae Fowls. He says he has the true Imperial or Grey Chittagongs, which he imported from Connecticut. One of the characteristics which he notices must make them favorites with those who wish to keep choice fowls, where they have not much room, and that is, that they are not inclined to wander, being easily confined, showing no disposition to go over even a four feet fence. Mr. Prudden says his has never shown a disposition to go through the gate this winter. He also notes that these fowl incline more to lay, and have less disposition to set than the Shanghaes or the common fowl.

IMPROVED POULTRY HOUSE.

MR. ISHAM:—Mr. S. D. Arnold "wishes to enquire of me through the Farmer, how my hens get to the feed and water in my houses." I would much prefer Mr. A. to visit my "fixins." The plan of my new house is very simple, though difficult to describe clearly. It is 16 feet by 60—hall running through the centre 5 feet wide—at each side are slats two inches apart, perpendicular, secured to the floor below, and a cross slat at top two feet high. The feed and water troughs are set in the hall side, against the slats, through which the fowls take their feed and drink. The position is convenient to replenish them, and protected from waste and their droppings. The nests are 2½ feet above the floor on a platform, and also in the hall, with a top cover, but open on the room side where they roost, with a slide board on the hall side, which gives access to the nest to collect the eggs—and when a hen is set, this loose board is reversed to the room side which shuts off the laying hens from that nest, and gives the sitting hens access to the hall where the feed, water, &c. is, hence it is unnecessary to enter the room the fowls occupy except to clean or remove them. The rooms are partitioned every 12 feet, both sides of the hall finished alike with yards from each corresponding with the rooms in width, and extending 30 feet. The hall terminates at a feed room in my barn, which opens into the stable, which arrangement is very convenient and very desirable in stormy weather. Each room will comfortably accommodate 30 or 40 fowls, and if necessary, two rows of nests may be arranged one above the other. The difference between my present building and the temporary "shanty row" I erected last year, as to the interior, the nests in the latter were moveable separate boxes.

The fowls pass from the rooms to the yards through a small door near the floor with hinges at top—a pole is attached to the lower edge by a butt hinge or two staples, and passes between the slats above the nests into the hall, by which the door is opened or shut from the hall, and retained in the required position by notches cut in the pole resting on the slat. There are two outer doors in the end, and a cross hall in the centre with doors, that give persons access to the rooms. In summer the whole house is ventilated by slats under the eaves, which are closed with boards in winter, when it is lighted by a large window in the roof, and two small ones at each side of the cross hall. I am highly pleased with the whole arrangement, and am proud to say the premises are occupied with tenants possessing both properties and appearance that fully justifies the expenditures—and if you have any doubt, come and judge for yourself.

By the by, either your printers or myself, omitted my signature to my communication in last No. (April) of the Farmer, headed "Poultry," which you had the goodness to publish, and now take good care it shall not be my fault this time.

M. FREEMAN.

Schoolcraft, April 9th. 1853.

THE AUGUSTA ROSE.—We observe that a new Rose with the above name is coming into notice. We have not as yet seen a description of it, but if it is as fine a variety as the owners of the right propagate represent it, the flower garden will have gained a new acquisition.

THE MICHIGAN PLOW IN NEW YORK.

The following letter is taken from *Moore's Rural New Yorker*, and will show the estimation in which the "Jointer" is held in that State by those who have tried it:

EDS. RURAL: In No. 12, of the present volume, is an inquiry for more information respecting the Jointer Plow, described by Linus Cone, of Troy, Oakland county, Mich., and farther recommended by myself.—Several months after I received the Jointer, I learned it was a patented article—the patentee, Mr. Smith, residing in Oakland county, Michigan. From a neighbor, Mr. Smith, I learned that Mr. S. was the patentee of the Michigan Sub-soil Plow, also. But to make farther improvements, he got up the Jointer to be attached to the beam of a common plow. It is made of cast iron, in shape similar to any plow, with a mould-board, land-side and a coulter-point. The standard is fastened to the beam of a common plow, with a gripe, the same as a coulter. It cuts a furrow about six inches wide, and does the work the best when set to cut a furrow about 1½ inches deep. Straw, corn-stalks, stubble, or a heavy growth of clover, are but little hindrance to the Jointer's doing good work. It lays its furrows so close to where they gather before it, that it catches and lays them on the outer edge of the main furrow. The main plow turns them completely out of sight, and their falling under the centre of the main furrow elevates that part of it from which the Jointer took its furrow slice, just right for the harrow and cultivator to pulverize into a fine soil.

Farmers, the first opportunity, get a Jointer. Give it the same pitch the plow has, and set to work one inch more to land than the main plow. The point of the Jointer should be sharp enough to cut the roots of the various grasses easily, and the main plow should have a gauge-wheel on it to give uniform depth of furrow. I would refer all, for farther information, to the patentee. The Jointer should, and I think will, come into general use for breaking green sward, and covering up manure.—ALVIN WILCOX, West Bloomfield, N. Y.

CLOVER vs. MARSH HAY.

MR. ISHAM:—Dear Sir: I should like to know the precise value of common marsh hay, contrasted with clover hay, for feeding to stock. Will you, or some of your correspondents, please answer through the *Farmer*, for the benefit of a subscriber, and perhaps of many.

My clover was cut early, just before the blossoms began to fade, was properly cured, and got in in good condition—a small quantity of fine salt being applied to it as I put it in the mow. My cattle and sheep are doing well on it; they are very fond of it, and consume large quantities daily without wasting any. Even the pigs quarrel over the few heads that fall from the feeding racks, on account of its sweetness. But my neighbors say that marsh hay will go farther in feeding, and I am almost inclined to the same opinion; but the question is, Which contains the most nutrition, not according to bulk, but pound for pound? Yours truly, D. D. TOOKER.

MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A writer, in the April number of the *Michigan Farmer*, over the signature of "A Member," has, in his short article, made so many mistakes, that I cannot think he has made himself as intimately conversant with the affairs of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, or with the mode of transacting business, as he ought to have done before making his charges or insinuations; for, were he at all conversant with the affairs of the Society, he would not imagine so many false positions, and publish them as truths.

His statement that the Society "came forth with the maturity of age stamped on every feature," is true. It is also true, and it is well-known to many members of the Society, that the Secretary gave a great portion of his time, for nearly a year, to bring the then infant Society at once to maturity, without the expectation of receiving one cent for his services.

That "we have made no advance, but in some things gone backwards," is quite incorrect, as every one knows who has paid the slightest attention to the matter. The Report of the Treasurer, as published in the Transactions for 1851, will show that "A Member" is incorrect in his statement of amount of credits for that year.

He says, "the amount paid in Premiums being only \$1,308." Had we added to this sum the cost of Medals, Diplomas, Books and Periodicals, distributed as Premiums, he would have come nearer a correct statement of the amount paid in Premiums for 1851.

He says "the Secretary should not make an extra charge for attending the meetings of the Executive Committee."

The Secretary has not only never asked or received, in any shape whatever, anything for attending the meetings of the Executive Committee, but he has always paid his traveling and other expenses, when attending these meetings, from his own pocket. At the meeting of the Executive Committee, in December last, the Committee, thinking these expenses ought not to be borne by the Secretary, passed a resolution that the expenses of the Secretary, when absent from home on business of the Society, should be paid by the Society.

The writer insinuates that the Secretary has "brought in bills for paying others for what it was plainly his own duty to do."

The Secretary has never brought in any such bills. Respecting the charge, that the Secretary had not allowed the florists of this city to fit up Floral Hall, I have only to refer to the florists themselves, and to the frequent calls in the daily papers of the city, for two or three weeks previous to each annual fair, for a refutation.

The accounts of the Society are always examined by an Auditing Committee before they are paid; they are also examined by a Special Committee, appointed by the Executive Committee, at its annual session in December.

The Secretary endeavors to place before the public the transactions of the Society in as plain and correct a manner as possible. It will afford him pleasure to impart to members, or others who desire it, any information in his power to give.

J. C. HOLMES,
Sec. Mich. State Ag. Soc.

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FALL JOBBING TRADE.

HOLMES & CO., Importers and Jobbers of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, and also Millinery Goods, Manufacturers and Dealers in Clothing and Tailors' Trimmings, have in store and are daily receiving the largest and most comprehensive stock west of Boston and New York, and fully equal to the first class Jobbing Houses of those cities.

Our facilities for purchasing are the same as those possessed by the Eastern Jobbers, having a resident New York partner, whose time is devoted to this end. Our prices will be found to bear a favorable comparison with any House in the Union.

We invite the attention of Merchants of Michigan, Northern Indiana, Eastern Illinois, and Northern Canada to an examination of our stock.

Detroit, January, 1853.—tf

PARIS CLOAKS, SACKS, MANTILLAS.

HOLMES & CO., Woodward avenue, are now offering the largest, and most splendid assortment of Cloaks, Sacks and Mantillas, of their own as well as of Paris Manufacture, ever offered in this city. These garments are made from Cloth, Velvet, Silk, and Merino, and for style and finish are fully equal to anything of the kind to be found in New York and Boston. Those made under our supervision, will bear a favorable comparison with our Paris pattern garments.

In the assortment will be found the following popular and much admired patterns.

Prince-a-Vasi, Talma, New York, Eureka, Albion, Sac Chinois, Richelieu, Mantelet a Gilet.

Places and garments of the above styles can be seen at our Cloak and Shawl department.

Orders will be taken for the manufacture of any of the above styles. Price will be found as low as those of any Cloak and Mantilla establishment in the Atlantic cities.

Detroit, January, 1853.—tf

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

SHRUBS, VINES, ROSES, DAHLIAS, GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, &c.

A LARGE stock of the above, comprising nearly all the standard varieties of Fruits, and most of the novelties in the ornamental department.

The assortment of Shrubs is very complete, including all that is really desirable.

The collection of Dahlias is one of the best in the country, and contains the best of the varieties at the English Exhibitions, the past season.

Pompones Crysanthemums, a beautiful selection of these new favorites! See horticulturalist for March.

The first premium was awarded the undersigned at the last State Fair held in this city, for the best collection of Roses, Dahlias, Phloxes and Verbena.

All orders through the Post Office, or left at the store of F. F. Parker & Brother, will be promptly attended to.

Catalogue gratis on application. Address
WM. ADAIR, Detroit, Mich.

CROCKERY STORE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale an Extensive and New assorted Stock of—

Crockery, Glass-Ware, China, Looking-Glasses, Lamps, Britannia Silver Plated and German Silver Ware, Table Cutlery, all of Latest styles and Patterns—Trays, Gas Fixtures, &c.

Those wanting the above mentioned articles, are respectfully invited to examine his Stock, as his prices will be the very lowest in the Market.

At the Old Crockery Store, 125 Jefferson Avenue.

may 1st

FREDERICK WETMORE.

A. L. BINGHAM'S

THIRD ANNUAL SHEEP SHEARING FESTIVAL.

THE undersigned gives notice that he will hold his Third Annual Sheep Shearing Festival at the well known resort of James K. Hydes, in Sudbury, Rutland county, Vermont, on the 1st and 2d days of June next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

He proposes to publicly shear, from fifty to one hundred French Merino Ewes, with a view to enable all interested in this branch of production, to see and judge for themselves of the weight and value of these as compared with others.

All wool growers and manufacturers interested, are respectfully invited to attend.

Several superior Bucks and Ewes, of the best French Importation and Stock, will be on exhibition and for sale.

A number of gentlemen largely interested in the celebrated Black Hawk, and in other Morgan Horses, have signified their intention to avail themselves of the occasion to exhibit a splendid collection of the Best Horses in Vermont.

A. L. BINGHAM.

West Cornwall, Vt., March 14, 1853.—2m

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

AS GOOD AS AUSTRALIAN GOLD.

THE subscriber has now growing a few acres of this new and valuable variety,—the Second Crop from Seed of Late Importation. Warranted Genuine. The Australian is capable of out-yielding any other variety of Wheat now grown in this country. (For description, see January number of the Michigan Farmer.)

Seed furnished on receipt of the money by the 20th of August next. Three bushels or over, at \$2.50 per bushel; less than three bushels, \$3 per bushel; delivered at Grass Lake Depot, Brooklyn, or on the premises. Address D. D. TOOKER.

Napoleon, Jackson county, Mich., March, 1853.—3m

NEW YORK CHEAP JEWELRY STORE.

NO. 55 WOODWARD AVENUE, DETROIT.

L. P. DURKEE & CO., successors to (H. B. Marsh,) wholesale and retail dealers in

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY & FANCY GOODS,

have just received and opened, a splendid assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry, Clocks and Fancy Goods, which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

Watches and Clocks repaired and warranted.—3m

EGGS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale Eggs, which may be relied on as pure and fresh, carefully packed, and put on the cars, as desired, of the following varieties, viz:—

Brown Pu y, or Dominions, White Shanghais, Gray Chittengongs, and Yellow Cochins, Dorkings, just imported from England, Surry & Co., town of Dorking, at \$3 per dozen. White Dorking, Chittapratz, a new variety that now sit, Shanghais and Dorkings, half and half, and Sebright Bantams, at \$2 per dozen.

M. FREEMAN.

Schoolcraft, Mich., March 16, 1853.—3m

READY MADE CLOTHING.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

HALLOCK & RAYMOND have now on hand a large assortment of Winter Garments, such as black, blue, olive, brown and drab Overcoats; cloth, cassimere, satin, and heavy Tweed Sack and Business Coats, broadcloth, Frock and Dress Coats, with a great variety of Winter Pants and Vests, Shirts, Drawers, &c.; &c., which they are determined to dispose of at reduced prices, preparatory to the purchase and manufacture of their spring stock. Their clothing is manufactured under their personal supervision, and is warranted of superior style and workmanship, and will be offered to purchasers at prices which defy competition. Goods in our line having materially advanced in the Eastern markets since the purchase of our fall stock, will necessarily cause an advance in the price of goods in this market on the opening of spring trade. We can therefore assure all who wish to save money, that they will be gainers by purchasing at our reduced rates. An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

HALLOCK & RAYMOND.

may 1-y

ANN ARBOR PAPER MILL.

LUND & CHAPIN, manufacturers of Book, Print and Wrapping Paper. Paper of any size and weight made to order on short notice. All orders will receive prompt attention.

J. H. LUND.

C. A. CHAPIN.

Ann Arbor, Feb. 9, 1853.—1 y

MADDER ROOTS.

A QUANTITY of Madder Roots, sufficient to plant about an acre, may be had if application be made soon.

S. B. NOBLE.

Ann Arbor Garden, Feb. 9, 1853.

may 1-y

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

RICHMONDS & BACKUS would call the attention of their friends and the public to their large and well selected stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

which have been selected with great care, both as to quality and price, which we now offer at as low rates as can be sold in this market.

Our stock of paper is very large, enabling us to furnish Counties and Banks, Merchants and shippers, Lawyers and Doctors, Mechanics and Farmers, with every style of Paper and Blank Books required to conduct their respective business.

We have increased our material and facilities for binding Music, Periodicals, Miscellaneous and Old Books. All work done promptly, and with neatness surpassed by none.

RICHMONDS & BACKUS.

Desnoyers' block, cor. Jefferson ave. and Hales st.

may 1-y

STEVENS & ZUG,

FURNITURE AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE AND MANUFACTORY.

BELOW MICHIGAN EXCHANGE HOTEL, ON JEFF. AVE., DET.

WE are now prepared to offer to our numerous friends and the public generally, the Largest, Best, and most Complete assortment of Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, Mattresses, &c., ever offered in this city. We have our large Warerooms well stocked with every variety of Furniture, from the Most Elegant and approved Style, both Ancient and Modern, down to the very Plainest. We have paid particular attention to the Manufacture of our Wares, especially to the SEASONING OF MATERIALS, which is one of the most important items in the Manufacture of Good Furniture. Our facilities were never so great as at present, for getting up the best of Furniture. We are prepared to Make to Order all the different styles of Gothic, Elizabethan, French and Plain Furniture, for those who wish it made to order.

All our good work is made under the immediate inspection of one of the firm, who is A PRACTICAL CABINET MAKER and UPHOLSTERER, and devotes the whole of his time to that branch of the business.

To our old customers it is unnecessary to say that we make all our work in the very best and most durable manner, and as to style, all know that our patterns are sought after by all who desire to have a fashionable article, and all that is necessary to secure the credit of having extra fine furniture, is to say that it is of Stevens & Zug's latest pattern. It would occupy too much space to enumerate the articles we have on hand, and we will only say that we can furnish all that is wanted in the way of Furniture and Bedding.

We manufacture Mattresses of all kinds, quality, size and price.—We would especially recommend our Hair and Husk Beds equal to any in the World.

Our Stock of Upholstering Materials is also very large, and comprises—

Brocatelle, Plush, Moquet Printed Lawing, Damask, (both silk and worsted) Delaine, Tapestry, Hair-Cloth and Venetian Cords.

Ladies having embroidered work, can have it put on the latest style of modern, or the most antique chair frame; by superior Upholsters, and at moderate prices. To all we say, give us a call and examine our goods, for we take great pleasure in showing them, and no offence when we cannot sell our wares. STEVENS & ZUG.

may 1

FRUIT, ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.,

THE subscribers offer for sale this spring, a large assortment of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, Flowering border Plants, Roses, Bulbous Roots, Asparagus, Pie Plant, Strawberries, Raspberries, etc., upon the most reasonable terms, and they urge upon those wishing to purchase, to call upon them before purchasing elsewhere, as they feel disposed to sell very low. They have a large amount of Trees in a bearing state.

Also—Evergreens, of large size. They are also importing an extensive assortment of Seedling Evergreens, Nursery Stocks, Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, Roses, &c., a portion of which will be offered to the trade.

Our Nursery is situated two miles from the City Hall, down Fort street. We are publishing a new catalogue, which will be ready for delivery soon after the first of March, and which will be supplied gratis to all post-paid applicants, enclosing a stamp, or upon application to the store of M. H. Webster, Jefferson avenue, or to the store of Hiram Walker, Woodward avenue, Detroit, and at this office.

Trees packed in the best manner and delivered in Detroit, at any place designated; no charge for delivery.

HUBBARD & DAVIS.

Detroit, February 8, 1853.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.

THE subscriber expects to be prepared by the 20th of May, to furnish Sweet Potato Plants to all who may desire them, and he will pack them so that they will go safely to any part of the State.

L. W. BODWELL.

Ann Arbor, March 15, 1853.

may 1-3m

FEEDING ON OIL CAKE AND INDIAN CORN.

A correspondent writes and wishes to know the comparative value of corn at fifty cents for sixty pounds, and and oil cake at \$23 per ton, for feeding sheep or cattle?

Before being able to give an answer to that question, we ought to be informed on what other articles he means to feed either his sheep or his cattle. It is usual, when feeding cattle with oil-cake meal for the purpose of fattening, to mix it with a certain proportion of bran or middlings, the cost of which ought to be added to the price of the oil cake. In feeding with corn or corn meal, for the purpose of fattening, there is usually no other kind of feed given, except hay, or roots, such as turnips or potatoes.

If it is allowed that all the other kinds of food given to them are alike, and that the quantities of corn and oil cake given daily to an ox in fair condition, are as follows, the comparative cost of the feeding will be easily seen:

4 quarts of Corn per day, or 7 lbs. at 50 cents per 60 lbs., is, .6 cts.
3 lbs. of Oil Cake per day, at \$23 per ton,4 cents;
4 quarts of Middlings or Bran, say,5 cents;

7 cents.

If the amount should be double, the difference would be two cents per day, at same prices, and so on as the food was increased.

A rule laid down by some writers and practical scientific feeders in fattening cattle, is, that they require about 4 or 4½ per cent. of their live weight in food each day, while fattening. Of this food, for an ox weighing about 1,000 lbs., one-half of whose food consists of hay, he should get 20 lbs. of hay, and the remainder in equivalents of more nutritious and more easily-digested materials, in something like the following proportion: for every 100 lbs. of the best hay-feed, 36 lbs. of Indian corn, 60 lbs. of oil cake, 50 lbs. of good middlings.

Of all known kinds of food, Indian corn is the most fitted to supply the greatest quantity of fat, and the best and finest flesh in a given time. The question of the economy of feeding it, by a farmer, is not what it costs to raise it, but whether he can market it for more than it will bring to feed it to his cattle or his hogs, and then to market them. If he can sell his corn, and buy an amount of feed equal to it, and then have a surplus, it may be wise to do so in some cases; but no farmer ought to be without some corn, even to mix with oil cake. For sheep producing wool, we have been inclined to think that corn had an effect equivalent to what it is known to have in pork, to wit, of giving a healthy and sound firmness to the flesh, that was communicated to the fleece. It is known that the fleece of sheep imported into this country improves; can any one tell whether that improvement is not owing in some degree to feeding on Indian corn? There is no other country where sheep are fed on that kind of grain. Would it not be worth the inquiry of those who are interested in sheep, to make some experiments to find out what effect different kinds of food have on the fleeces of the several breeds of sheep.

A MODEL SPEECH.—Here is a model speech, made by the President of the Northamptonshire (England) Farming and Grazing Society, on presenting a fine cup to a young man: "Now, ye, ung man, take that cup, and remember also, to plow deep and drink shallow."

We see by the Pontiac Jacksonian that the Oakland County Agricultural Society have purchased permanent fair grounds at Pontiac.

RECEIPTS.

Cash received for Michigan Farmer from April 4 to April 16, 1853: R. Nims, \$3; Warren Gilbert, \$3; H. B. Smith, 67½; A. Y. Moore, \$1; S. Grant, 1 50; W. S. Hosmer, \$2; J. N. House, \$2; Geo. Lucher, \$1; C. E. Swift, 2 25; R. Fish, 75c; M. Wood, \$2; E. H. Johnson, \$5; A. W. Olds, \$3; L. M. Burrell, \$1; P. Vincent, \$1; J. S. Robinson, \$1; H. M. Beach, \$2; Wm. Low, 1 40; I. Bonine, \$1; B. Davis, 1 50; R. K. Carpenter, \$1; C. Severance, \$1; E. Smith, \$1; E. Wooden, \$1; Ira Howen, 2 50; B. M. Newkirk, \$1; A. Beach, \$1; J. W. Pardee, \$1; John Swartz, \$1; W. Stetzel, \$1; D. Hitchcock, \$1; R. W. Whipple, 5 25; O. Hawkins, \$1; David Mills, \$3; O. Cook, \$1; Wm. Russell, \$1; J. Stevenson, 2 25; N. J. Brown, \$3; J. H. Jones, \$2; P. C. Lawn, \$1; S. Holland, \$1; S. A. Wade, \$1; H. Mason, \$1; B. F. Fry, \$6; J. M. Holden, 1 60.

THE MARKETS.

DETROIT, April 20, 1853.

CATTLE—Beef cattle have not been plenty here for the past month. Good first rate fat cattle are worth \$6,50 nett weight. Inferior ones range from \$5,50 to \$6,00.

SHEEP—Fat sheep, choice for the butcher, bring as high as \$5,00 per head, but the greater number which come in are not worth over \$3 to \$4,00; at Chicago the prices are about the same.

CALVES—Are getting plenty at \$2 to \$4.

LAMBS—Very few have come in yet, and they are worth from \$1 to \$1,25 a piece.

HOGS—Good hogs, fit for the butcher, are worth \$6 to \$6,50 per hundred weight.

PORK—Has gone up in the New York market, a full dollar per barrel per barrel within the last week. Here a sale has been made of 150 bbls., at \$16,50, which is an advance of half a dollar per barrel.

HIDES and SKINS—Green hides are sold now at 3½ cents. Dry hides are worth 7 cents per lb. Sheep pelts readily bring from 14s to 18s, according to quality and size. Calf skins 8 cents per lb.

EGGS—Do not come in very plenty yet, and bring 10 cts. per doz. At Chicago we see a large sale made at 10½ cts.

POULTRY—At present is scarce, and there is no rates at which they can be quoted.

BUTTER—Firkir butter is plenty at 10 cts. to 12½ cts., but good roll is wanted, and readily taken by grocers at from 13 to 15 cts.

CHEESE—Little coming in. The price varies from 8 cts. to 10 cents per lb.

FISH—White fish is worth \$9,00 per barrel, and half barrels \$4,50. Trout is worth \$8 per bbl, and codfish 4cts. a ¼ cts. per lb.

FLOUR—The market for flour is in a dull sale at present. About 4,000 bbls were shipped previous to the 20th; the stock on hand here is about 100,000 barrels. Until the New York canals open, there will be no large sales. It is held now at \$4,00 per bbl.

WHEAT—Sales of about 9,000 bushels of wheat have been made as high as 94 cents free on board, but millers and warehouse men have only paid 85 to 87½ cents for loads from wagons. The recent news by the latest European steamers, seems to have checked the disposition to give advanced prices.

[Our readers and friends will confer a favor by sending us occasional notices of the condition of the crops in their vicinity, and the extent of ground sown compared with what it was last year.—Ed.]

CORN—All corn sold here came from Illinois, and is selling at 52 cents.

OATS—Are advanced a little within a few days, and are now worth 40 cents.

RYE—We hear of no sales of rye in this market. The Chicago price for it is 65 cents per bushel.

BARLEY—The brewers are giving about \$1 to \$1,05 cents per hundred lbs. for good clear barley.

CORN MEAL—Selling at 10s per 100 lbs.

SALT—Coarse salt is scarce here yet, none having arrived from Oswego. There is plenty at 11s per bbl.

PLASTER—Oswego Plaster is \$1,00 per bbl. Grand River \$1,50.

LUMBER—There is no seasoned lumber to be had—the market is perfectly clear of it. The following are the rates at which the several kinds are sold in small quantities:

Clear Siding, \$15 ½ M.
2d do \$12 "
Com. do \$9 "
Dressed Flooring, common, \$16 @ 18.
" Ceiling, " do.
Joists and Scantling, \$10 @ 12.
Fencing Boards, \$9.
Laths, \$2 @ 2, 25.
Shingles, \$2, 25 @ \$3.

SEEDS—Clover seed, the best, is selling at \$6 per bushel, and Timothy at from \$2,50 to \$3.

WATER LARK—Is worth 11s to 12s per bbl.

HAY—First rate Timothy \$15 per ton. Clover and inferior hay is from \$10 to 12.

FURS—Coon No. 1, 50 @ 75c; Mink No. 1, 50 @ 75c; Red Fox \$1 @ 1,25; Grey Fox 37½c; Otter \$2 @ 4,50; Muskrat 5 @ 6c; Opossum 8 @ 10c; Wild Cat 30 @ 50c; Wolf Skins 50c; Deer Skins, red 20 @ 25c ½ lb; Do. blue 22c.

POTATOES—Very few good ones in market. They sell from 37½ to 40 cents.